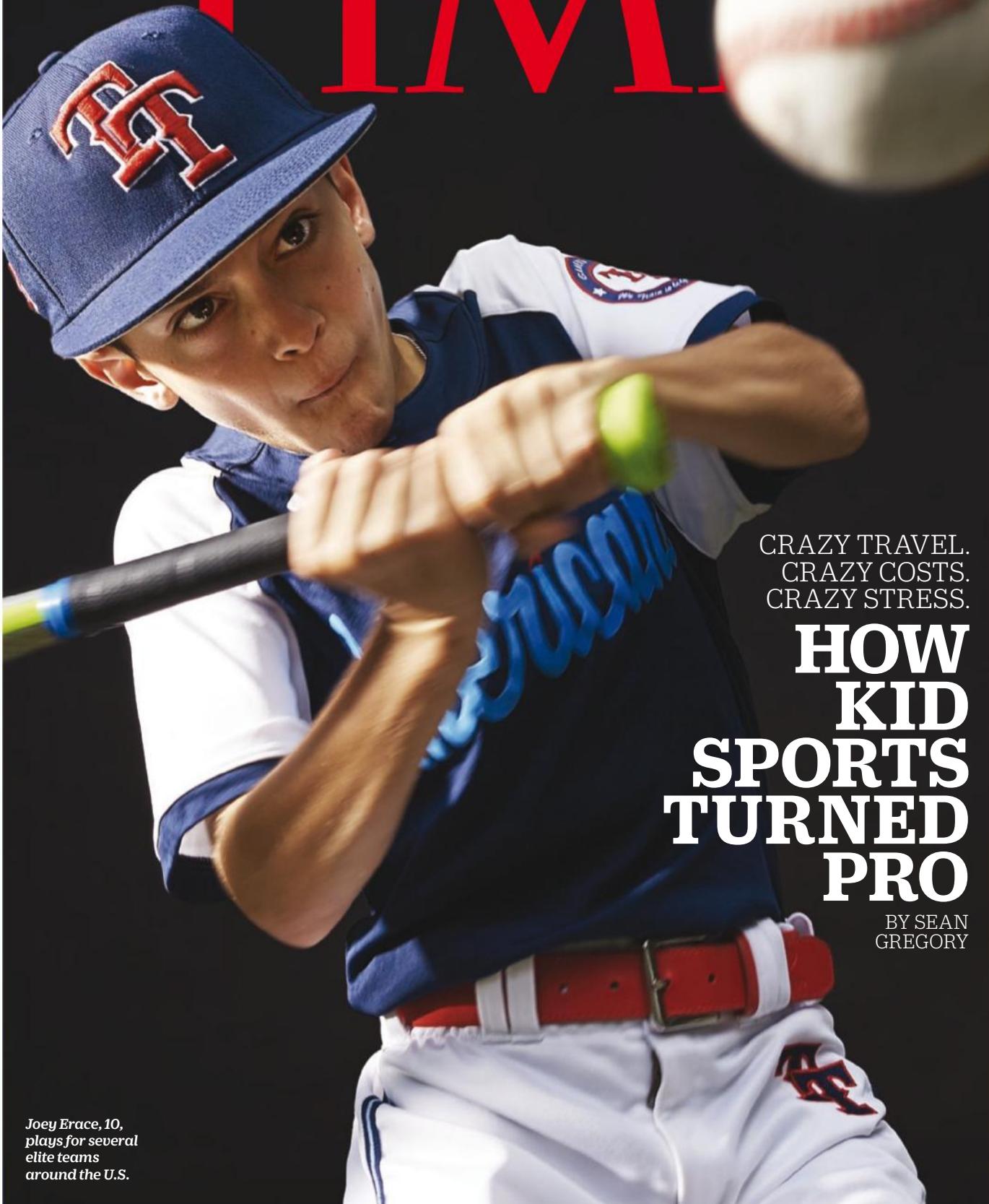


## TIME



CRAZY TRAVEL.  
CRAZY COSTS.  
CRAZY STRESS.

HOW  
KID  
SPORTS  
TURNED  
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BY SEAN  
GREGORY

Joey Erace, 10,  
plays for several  
elite teams  
around the U.S.

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2017 TAHOE

2017 SONIC

2017 MALIBU



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King-Riley Owens, a top 9-year-old basketball player, at home in Los Angeles on Aug. 2

**ON THE COVER**  
**AND ABOVE:**  
*Photographs by Finlay MacKay for TIME*



## *THE MOST IMPORTANT CLASS OF THE DAY COULD BE LUNCH.*

Kids do better in school with proper nourishment. That simple truth compelled two moms, Kristin Groos Richmond and Kirsten Saenz Tobey, to start Revolution Foods. Their mission? To make healthy, delicious food more accessible to everyone, especially low-income kids.

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## Conversation



### What you said about ...

**HATE IN AMERICA** Editor-in-chief Nancy Gibbs' essay in TIME's Aug. 28 special report on hate in the U.S. in the wake of violence in Charlottesville, Va., should be "read, reread and shared," wrote Rita Mospaw of Clarence, N.Y. But Jody

Reiss of San Francisco was disappointed that TIME's coverage of an event at which Nazi chants were used—which also included pieces from Ilhan Omar, Tavis Smiley and others—didn't include a Jewish response.

Meanwhile, Dr. Dennis Moritz of Punta Gorda, Fla., echoed several others in expressing

the belief that one item in the issue—a photo of people taking pictures of a beating rather than intervening—was a bad sign. "No greater danger to a democracy than mob rule," he wrote, "and no greater dangers to humanity than unfettered hate and indifference to the plight of others."

**10 QUESTIONS** Belinda Luscombe's Aug. 28 interview with Jen Hatmaker delighted the celebrity pastor's fans. "Loved this look at one of my favorite women in leadership," Natalie Andreas of Austin tweeted, while Richard Burns of Cleveland, Tenn.,

described the interview as a "breath of fresh air." But Stephanie Seaton Estabrooks of Andersonville, Tenn., took issue with Hatmaker's failure to mention, in an answer about why evangelicals voted for Trump, that many hope he'll pick Supreme Court Justices willing to overturn *Roe v. Wade*.

Cynthia Simmons of Allentown, Pa., also criticized Hatmaker's description of the Christian world as "pretty small," given that there are more than 2 billion Christians worldwide.

**'Jen Hatmaker should be on the cover of TIME instead of the last page. (Did you purposely save the best for last?)'**

EILEEN LASKE,  
Parrish, Fla.

ARUN B. BARUA,  
Chicago

'Science shows ... humans of different races belong to one single family.'

ARUN B. BARUA,  
Chicago



### Back in TIME

TR's Legacy  
March 3, 1958

This week's story about American national monuments (page 30) looks at the future of a system greatly shaped by President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1958, TIME remembered him as a man whose "thoughts projected far out across a new century big with change." Find the article and photos of the land he loved at [time.com/vault](http://time.com/vault)

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HEALTH

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**TIPPING POINTS** TIME Labs mapped the U.S. states by how well they tip, according to data about credit and debit transactions in July provided by payment-processing company Square. The numbers—gleaned from more than 2 million sellers nationwide—showed that merchants in Hawaii got the lowest tips on average (14.8%), while their Idaho counterparts earned the most (17.4%). See the map at [time.com/tips](http://time.com/tips)

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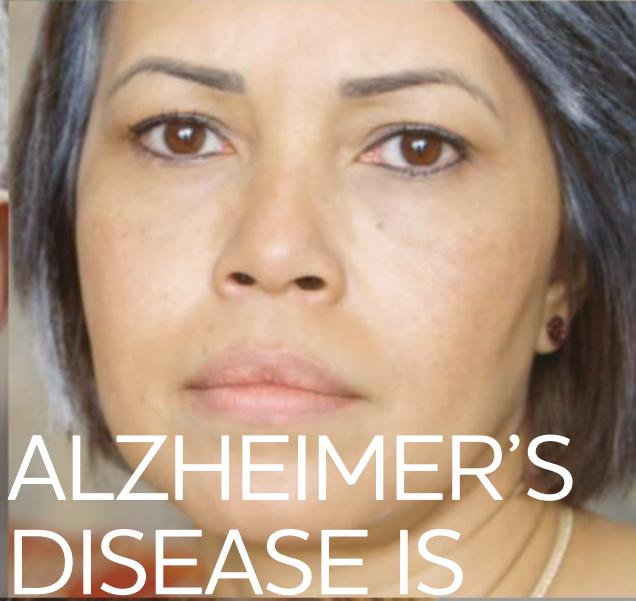
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‘THE TRUMP PRESIDENCY THAT WE FOUGHT FOR, AND WON, IS OVER.’

STEPHEN BANNON, ex-chief strategist to the U.S. President, after leaving the Administration and retaking the helm of the conservative populist news site Breitbart

‘Once this Pandora’s box is opened, it will be hard to close.’

ELON MUSK, Tesla CEO, and 115 other leading experts on artificial intelligence, calling on the U.N. to ban the use of AI in weapons manufacturing

**Bing**  
The search engine claims to account for a surprisingly large 33% of U.S. search traffic



**Bong**  
London’s Big Ben went silent on Aug. 21 while it undergoes renovations



**98%**

Rate of increased risk for poor sleep quality among people who watch three-plus TV episodes in one sitting right before bed

‘We will have to die on the side of the road.’

MOHAMMAD SAHI MUDDIN, resident of Birgunj, Nepal, describing the dire situation after flooding across South Asia, which has killed at least 800 people and destroyed more than 500,000 homes and over 400,000 hectares of farmland

‘What is bad in theology is bad in law as well.’

KURIAN JOSEPH, Justice of India’s Supreme Court, writing in a majority opinion that the fundamentalist Islamic practice of a man’s needing only to say “talaq” thrice to divorce a woman is unconstitutional

**37**

Consecutive games in which Yankees star rookie **Aaron Judge** struck out, an MLB record



**\$60,000**

Money spent by the Secret Service on **golf-cart rentals** in 2017 to protect the President at two of his resorts

‘You’re adorably out of touch.’

LOUISE LINTON, wife of Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin, replying to an Instagram commenter who criticized Linton’s photo of her and her husband exiting a government plane with a caption listing the high-end designers of her clothes

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# The Brief

'HUMILITY WAS PART OF THE VEIL OF PEACE THAT WAS DRAWN OVER THE COUNTRY ON AUG. 21.' —PAGE 18



*The President attacked the press and fellow Republicans at a raucous Aug. 22 event in Phoenix*

## POLITICS

### Trump tries presidential, before reverting to old habits

By Philip Elliott

FOR ABOUT A DAY IT SEEMED THAT President Donald Trump had embraced the part of his job that is not just tweets and bluster. Standing in an auditorium of enlisted military—with much of his war Cabinet in the front row looking somber—the President checked his gut on Afghanistan, the U.S.'s longest war. "My original instinct was to pull out," Trump said on Aug. 21, brushing aside his years of mouthing off against the conflict. "But all my life, I've heard that decisions are much different when you sit behind the desk in the Oval Office."

So Trump rebooted yet again and performed like previous Presidents. He stood before the flags as he announced an unspecified increase in troops fighting the 16-year-old conflict. For the audience at home it looked nothing

like the racially charged chaos that had defined the previous week. He even praised racial and religious diversity in the military. Would he finally deliver on his campaign promise to start behaving more presidential than anyone but Abraham Lincoln?

It turns out, no. As much of the country has learned begrudgingly, it's hard to change a man who rose to the top defying all expectations. You can merely hope to limit the collateral damage.

A day after his speech at Fort Myer, the former real estate developer was back onstage in Arizona as Trump the Tormentor. He lashed out at ABC News' "little George Stephanopoulos," praised the "heritage" contained in Confederate statues and knocked CNN for firing "poor Jeffrey" Lord, a Trump

mouthpiece who got his pink slip for tweeting a Nazi salute, "Sieg Heil!" The President complained that "the damned dishonest" journalists didn't give him credit for calling out hate groups in Charlottesville, Va., drawing a huge crowd, going to better schools than most or living "in a bigger, more beautiful apartment" than others. "It's time to expose the crooked media deceptions," Trump roared in Phoenix, blaming his foes for "fomenting divisions."

These two contradictory and vacillating faces of the Trump presidency present a clear and present challenge to his own governing coalition, such as it is. When Congress returns after the Labor Day holiday, lawmakers will have to hit the ground at breakneck pace to both raise the debt ceiling and keep the government open after Sept. 30, all while the base is starting to fray. An NBC News/Marist poll found Trump with less than 40% support in the three states on which his election hinged: Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Michigan. Both House Speaker Paul Ryan and Senate majority leader Mitch McConnell were horrified with the President's remarks after white nationalists clashed with protesters in Charlottesville. Communication between McConnell and Trump has gone dark. The Senate tactician has told colleagues he thinks they are watching irreparable damage to the party. And Trump has been attacking incumbent Republican Senator Jeff Flake of Arizona, a key part of McConnell's plans to hold Senate control in 2018. "Not a fan of Jeff Flake," Trump tweeted, as he prepared to depart Arizona.

If there is hope for smoother waters ahead, it comes from the newly reorganized group of aides who now surround the President. Gone are the minders from the establishment wing of the GOP: the longest-serving Republican National Committee chairman in history, Reince Priebus, is out as chief of staff. The burn-it-down nationalists, led by strategist Stephen Bannon, have also been kicked outside the White House's iron gates.

For now, the pecking order inside the West Wing runs directly through the Trump family tree, the old campaign war rooms in Trump Tower and a network of military brass. The new crew has succeeded in cutting out some of the meddlesome voices that saw it as their duty to protect the presidency from the man elected to it. But the survivors' power is unproved.

What's not clear is whether this more harmonious team, many of whose members have never worked in government before, can guide Trump to a more consistent and predictable approach to the presidency. That is needed to manage the nettlesome war in Afghanistan, deliver on promises to Wall Street and keep the economy from teetering off a cliff. For that, they'll have to count on the President's own gut instincts—a risky move these days. □

### TICKER

#### Monuments come down across the U.S.

At least 13 Confederate monuments were taken down across the U.S. in the wake of the violence at a white-nationalist rally in Charlottesville, Va., on Aug. 12. Monuments celebrating Civil War-era military figures have been removed or covered in six states, including a Robert E. Lee statue in North Carolina, three monuments on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin and a structure commemorating Confederate soldiers in Florida.

#### South Africa cannibals charged

Five people were arrested in South Africa on charges related to cannibalism after a man turned himself in to police in possession of human body parts, saying he was "tired of eating human flesh." Police said one suspect, a traditional healer, was found with more human remains.

#### Virginia priest admits KKK past

A Catholic priest in Virginia has temporarily stepped down after revealing he was a Ku Klux Klan member in the 1970s. In an essay published in the *Arlington Catholic Herald* shortly after Charlottesville, William Aitcheson wrote that his "actions were despicable" and asked for forgiveness.

### WORLD

## France's golden boy loses his luster

Since his landslide victory in May, French President Emmanuel Macron has seen his popularity at home wane dramatically. His 100th day in office, Aug. 21, passed after a string of polls have shown he is more unpopular than his immediate predecessors at the same stage of their presidencies.

Here's why. —Tara John



### SHRINKING MIDDLE

Macron, an avowed centrist, has energized foes on the left and right. His aggressive pursuit of \$70 billion of cuts in federal spending by 2022 has angered socialists, while a proposed \$1 billion cut to the military's budget also alienated conservatives and led to the resignation of armed-forces head General Pierre de Villiers on July 19.

  
Macron raised eyebrows in July by comparing himself to the Roman god Jupiter and has been criticized for being egotistical and aloof. He has refused to do interviews, canceled a traditional press conference normally held on Bastille Day and faced pushback for his efforts to create an official First Lady position for his wife, Brigitte.

### STORMS AHEAD

On Aug. 12, French pollster Ifop put Macron's approval rating at just 36%. That may sink further as his government unveils detailed labor reforms after the summer break. Labor unions plan to begin widespread strikes on Sept. 12.

### DIGITS

# 45,485

Weight, in pounds, of packages of sugar dumped in New York City's Times Square on Aug. 22 by snack company KIND to represent the amount of added sugar children in the U.S. consume every five minutes



MACRON: GETTY IMAGES (2); SUGAR: KIND SNACKS



**SEA WRECK** Admiral Scott Swift, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, updates the media at Singapore's Changi Naval Base after the U.S.S. *John S. McCain* collided with an oil tanker on Aug. 21. The fourth collision involving U.S. warships this year left 10 sailors unaccounted for and prompted the entire Navy to stand down for a day and the 7th Fleet's commander, Vice Admiral Joseph Aucoin, to be dismissed. *Photograph by Calvin Wong—Reuters*

### ACTIVISM

## Hong Kong jails its first prisoners of conscience

THREE OF HONG KONG'S MOST INFLUENTIAL activists, Joshua Wong, 20, Nathan Law, 24, and Alex Chow, 27, were sentenced on Aug. 17 to six- to eight-month prison terms for their roles in the 2014 Umbrella Movement protests, dealing a major blow to the territory's youthful democracy movement.

**THE OFFENSE** On Sept. 26, 2014, Wong, Law and Chow led a group of students in storming a forecourt at the government headquarters to protest perceived Chinese interference in elections in Hong Kong, a special administrative region granted signif-

icant autonomy. Within days, tens of thousands of protesters took to the streets in a 79-day occupation known as the Umbrella Movement.

**THE PUNISHMENT** The three were convicted in summer 2016 on charges of unlawful assembly and inciting unrest and sentenced to community service. But on Aug. 17 an appeals court ruled the punishment too soft and sent them immediately to prison. The new sentences mean they will be barred from office for five years. "This is meant to be a threat," Wong told TIME shortly before the verdict was handed down.

**THE FUTURE** The jailing has been viewed by many as a warning by China that dissent in Hong Kong will no longer be tolerated and a sign that the courts, long regarded as independent, may be bowing to political pressure. With its leaders behind bars, Hong Kong's democratic youth movement now look to their political party, Demosisto, for new life.

—FELIZ SOLOMON/HONG KONG

◀ Wong helped kick-start the Umbrella Movement protests in 2014, when he was 17 years old

### DATA

#### SPEED TEST

Singapore has the world's fastest broadband speeds, according to the new Speedtest Global Index, a monthly global ranking that allows you to compare your speed with the national average. Here's a sample of countries and their average speeds in July's rankings, by megabits per second:



**154.38**  
Singapore



**91.48**  
Romania



**70.75**  
U.S.



**47.62**  
Germany



**24.32**  
Australia



**12.66**  
Greece



**3.20**  
Venezuela

**TICKER****Migrants prevented from leaving Libya**

A group of soldiers, police and armed civilians in Libya are preventing migrants from crossing the Mediterranean. They are thought to be the cause of a recent drop in migrant boats arriving in Italy by sea.

**Body of missing journalist found**

Danish police confirmed that remains discovered at sea were those of Swedish journalist Kim Wall, 30, who went missing on Aug. 10. Wall, a contributor to TIME, among other publications, was last seen boarding a submarine built by Danish inventor Peter Madsen. He is being held on manslaughter charges.

**Slender Man teen pleads guilty**

A Wisconsin teenager accused of stabbing a classmate to impress a fictional Internet character known as Slender Man pleaded guilty to attempted second-degree homicide as a party to a crime with the use of a deadly weapon.

**Ukraine topples Soviet statues**

Ukraine dismantled all 1,320 of its statues of the Bolshevik leader Lenin, as well as an additional 1,069 Soviet-era monuments, as part of a ban on Soviet-era symbols signed into law by President Petro Poroshenko in 2015.

**THE RISK REPORT****Will Nigeria's ailing President name a successor?****By Ian Bremmer**

IT WAS THE BEST POLITICAL NEWS STORY of 2015. When Goodluck Jonathan accepted election defeat at the hands of Muhammadu Buhari, Nigeria—Africa's largest economy and a country of more than 180 million people—saw its first peaceful transfer of power between rival parties since the country's return to democracy in 1999.

Success wasn't preordained. Despite the size of its oil-powered economy, Nigeria is still a poor country, its economy is in recession and attacks from extremist group Boko Haram have forced more than 2 million people from their homes over the past eight years. The country is deeply divided: between Christians and Muslims, south and north, haves and have-nots. Buhari's peaceful victory boosted hopes that Africa's giant had turned a corner.

Yet tensions persist—and now a mystery illness has made them worse. When Nigeria replaced military rule with democracy 18 years ago, its leaders reached an informal understanding that presidential power would pass in eight-year terms between leaders from the mainly Muslim north and predominantly Christian south. But before Buhari's 2015 victory, northern Muslims had held the highest office for less than three of the previous 16 years, as President Umaru Yar'Adua died in office in 2010. Unfortunately Buhari's health has also

failed him. The President returned home on Aug. 19 after spending more than 100 days in a London hospital, where he received treatment for an illness he has kept secret. This was his second extended absence from governing this year.

It's not clear whether Buhari will be well enough to seek re-election in 2019, or even finish his current term. Yemi Osinbajo, his capable Vice President, is a southerner and a Christian. This is part of the subtext behind the anxiety created by Buhari's mystery ailment. "Nigeria's unity is settled and not negotiable," the President said on Aug. 21, in response to calls by southern separatists for the country's breakup.

**To tackle its own economic and security problems, Nigeria needs a strong President**

For economic and security reasons, Africa needs a strong Nigeria. To tackle its own economic and security problems, Nigeria needs a strong President. If Buhari can't lead his party into the next

elections, his choice of successor will matter. Osinbajo has real advantages; he's been a player in national politics since 2014 and thus is freighted with less baggage than many of his better-known potential rivals. He will benefit if multiple candidates split the northern vote. As acting President during Buhari's absence, he has reached out to both northern and southern groups. It will help if Buhari endorses him. But will the north accept yet another southern President? If this troubled African power is to continue to rise above its many divisions, it may need to. □

**TOURISM****World wonders under wraps**

Big Ben, the iconic bell inside the clock tower above the U.K.'s Houses of Parliament in London, was silenced on Aug. 21 for four years for repairs. Here, other tourist hot spots currently obscured by restoration works. —Kate Samuelson

Work on the Acropolis is expected to continue through 2020

**THE ACROPOLIS**

The costly Acropolis Restoration Project began in 1975 and is finally nearing completion. Repairs to the Parthenon, the temple on the Greek citadel, have taken longer than it took to build it in 447 B.C.

**TA PROHM**

The restoration of Ta Prohm, the temple near Angkor Wat in Cambodia, featured in the movie *Tomb Raider*, began in 2004 and is in its third stage. Indian archaeologists are leading the project.

**TAJ MAHAL**

Intense restoration work is under way at the Indian monument because of air pollution. Workers are applying marble-cleaning mud packs to the entire surface of the Agra site, built in 1631.



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## Milestones

### DIED

**Thomas Meehan**, three-time Tony-winning co-writer of Broadway hits including *Annie* and *Hairspray*, at 88.

### ► Bruce

**Forsyth**, British entertainer whose television career spanned more than 70 years, at 89. Forsyth hosted the U.K.'s version of *Dancing With the Stars* for a decade.

► U.S. Big Band singer **Bea Wain**, who was the first to record the Harold Arlen classic "Over the Rainbow," at 100.

### NAMED

**Anatoly Antonov**, as Russia's U.S. ambassador, by President Vladimir Putin. Antonov replaces Sergey Kislyak, who has been in the role since 2008.

### ACCEPTED

A place at Oxford University, by **Malala Yousafzai**, 20, the Pakistani human-rights and education advocate who became the youngest-ever recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, in 2014.

### BOUGHT

The oil-and-gas unit of Danish conglomerate **Maersk**, by French company Total, for \$7.45 billion.



Lewis, pictured in 1958

### DIED

## Jerry Lewis

### Comedic force

By Jim Carrey

SINCE I WAS A KID I'VE ALWAYS HAD THIS PSYCHIC CONNECTION with Jerry Lewis, who died on Aug. 20 at age 91. I'd get this feeling that one of his movies was on, I'd turn on the television, and sure enough, *Money From Home* or *Living It Up* would be playing.

For as long as I can remember, I've been drawn to the total sense of freedom in Jerry's work. He would stretch the boundaries of reality so far that it was literally an act of anarchy; he was completely free of this contrivance that we walk through life with, and I found that extremely liberating. Every artist is fed by the people who came before them. In the same way that Jimi Hendrix learned from Chuck Berry, I learned from Jerry. He is part of my makeup.

One of the most stellar moments of my life was when I was invited to spend Jerry's 90th birthday with him in New York last year. Robert De Niro got up and did a little speech, and then suddenly I was handed the microphone. I suggested we raise a toast to whoever it was in Jerry's childhood who made him feel like he would never be enough. It's the ones who aren't satisfied with who we are who drive us to greatness. I think he liked that.

People might dismiss Jerry as someone who acted the fool. But the fool is not an idiot. The courage and the freedom of the fool liberates us. The fool tells the truth while making fun of our arrogance and our conventional ideas. He shows us up for who we are, and that's what Jerry did. He was a blessing.

**Carrey** is a Golden Globe-winning actor, comedian and producer

### DIED

## Dick Gregory

### Civil rights icon

By Tavis Smiley

DICK GREGORY WAS ONE of the freest black men I have ever known.

For American blacks of Gregory's generation, freedom took some figuring out. But Gregory, who died Aug. 19 at age 84, knew that real freedom can come only from real truth. Sometimes he masked the truth with a joke, but you were always going to get the truth.

Gregory once told me about the time Martin Luther King Jr., with a tear in his eye, told Gregory that he knew he was soon going to die. Gregory, trying to lighten King's load, shot right back, "Better you than me, Martin!"

But Gregory didn't just tell jokes, he fought for justice. He was loved and respected by the lions of the civil rights movement because he wasn't afraid to tarnish his brand by getting arrested right alongside them. There were many days he went fresh from his jail cell straight to the stage. And killed.

In so doing, he won the affection of black America and the respect of white America and somehow managed to make us all laugh.



**Smiley** is a TV host and author



**Nathan Mauger and Connie Young toast the eclipse after their wedding ceremony with family and friends at the Rose Garden in Manito Park in Spokane, Wash., on Aug. 21**



## TOTALITY

# Mother Nature, the uniter, briefly eclipses the nation's divisions

By Jeffrey Kluger/  
Casper, Wyo.

THERE'S NO TELLING EXACTLY HOW many people were in the 536,000 cars that entered the state of Wyoming in the few days leading up to the eclipse, but they did a curious thing when they arrived: nothing—or more specifically, nothing bad. They jammed the roads and camped on the land and overran the streets of usually quiet cities like Casper, and yet at the end of each day, when most event organizers and security officials conducted their incident tally, they came up empty. Road rage? Didn't happen—even in standstill traffic. Property crimes? Nothing—even with millions of dollars' worth of telescopes and cameras set up at viewing sites. Brawls in the standing-room-only bars? Not one.

It was like that all along the 70-mile-wide, 2,500-mile-long path of totality that the eclipse traced over the course of 90 minutes from Oregon on the West Coast to South Carolina on the East Coast before the coronal flames of the great sun show at last extinguished themselves in the Atlantic Ocean. Even elsewhere, in the far larger, and far less fortunate, remainder of the continental U.S.—where the sky darkened just a little and the moon took a more modest bite of the sun and you had to wear eclipse glasses to see that something was going on at all—a sort of wondering calm and communal took hold.

It's a hard fact of human behavior that we are a fractious lot, given to pettiness and warmaking, to fighting bloody battles over food and water and oil and all of the other resources we need to keep us alive. Even when those needs are largely met, as they are in the U.S., where the national treasury is flush and the national larder is full, we descend into tribalism.

And yet, it's a happier fact of

human behavior that all tribes are separated less by walls than by membranes, and that those membranes can break and the tribes combine as easily as two raindrops running down a windshield that need merely touch to merge. But something must make the touching happen—and not many things can.

The first moon landing, in July 1969, had that power—and on a global scale. The stunning, giddy victory of America's Olympic hockey team in 1980 managed that feat a bit, if only on a national level. Tragedy can do it too—the murder of President Kennedy in 1963, the loss of the crew of the space shuttle *Challenger* in 1986.

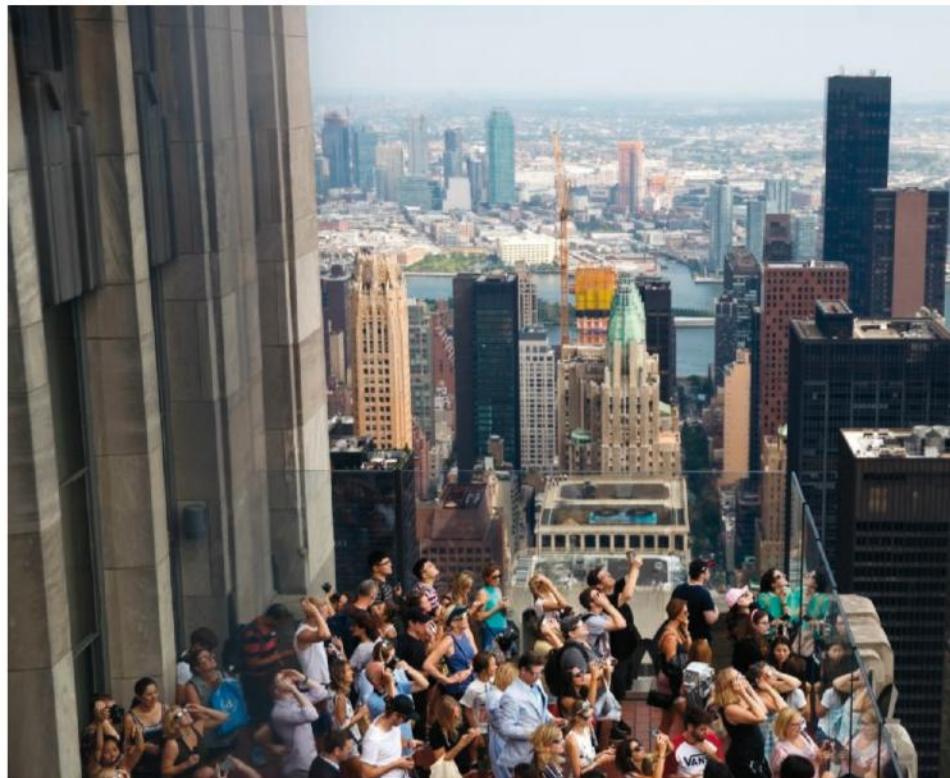
Those events, of course, were authored by human beings—the results of our genius or grit or criminality or fallibility, but our doing all the same. Acts of nature are far larger, far more powerful—and acts of cosmic nature are grander still. The ancients saw impending menace in the appearance of a comet, a warning that something terrible was in store. They saw immediate menace in an eclipse; the terrible thing was happening now, as something—who knew what?—was snuffing the very fires of the sun. Their fear—awful as it was—drew them together.

Now we understand those things, and so now we know too much to fear. Indeed, as the eclipse of 2017 unrolled its ribbon of darkness from coast to coast, it became an object of scientific scrutiny, studied by ground-based observatories and astronomical chase planes and satellites. A necklace of 70 amateur astronomers, coordinating with professionals, fanned out to track the sun during its transit and learn more about its fiery corona. The rest of us were free to observe the eclipse and, much more important, to share it. In that temporary state of collectivism, we had a brief opportunity to appreciate that the eclipse was showing us not the random menace of the universe but its order and structure and knee-buckling beauty.

And if it made us feel small? If it made us feel that we are of less consequence, less magnitude, than we usually think we are? Well, good. Humility was part of the veil of peace that was drawn over the country on Aug. 21. So was community. And so, it would be nice to think, was gratitude. □



Sky gazers await the moment of totality in Isle of Palms, S.C.



New Yorkers and tourists watch from the Top of the Rock observatory at Rockefeller Center



Members of the Madison County Sheriff's Mounted Patrol watch the eclipse atop horses in Menan, Idaho



Julian Leftwich, 11, and his brother Gabriel, 6, at a viewing party at First Tennessee Park in Nashville

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# The View

'THERE IS NO TECHNOLOGY THAT CAN MATCH THE AMAZING ABILITY OF THE HUMAN EYE [AND] BRAIN.' —PAGE 26



Princess Diana greets a crowd during her first official visit to Wales, in 1981

## CULTURE

### How Diana became Britain's 'queen of the heart'

By Dan Stewart/London

I MET PRINCESS DIANA IN 1991, when I was 11 years old. I belonged to the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and we sang services for the royal family on occasion. Diana came to talk to us boys in the cloisters after one such service, being the mother of sons close to our age. The conversation was mostly about the hardships of boarding school, and one of our number admitted to missing his family. "Me too," she replied. I remember it seeming curious at the time—isn't she with her family?—but I am old enough now to realize that her reply was characteristic of Diana, at least as the public came to know her: expressive, empathetic and giving of herself, perhaps too much so.

It was this Diana who would give a nakedly confessional interview to the BBC's Martin Bashir in 1995 as

her marriage to Prince Charles was breaking down. She spoke of adultery on both sides and of her struggles with bulimia. Instead of being a future Queen of the country, she said, she wished to be a "queen of people's hearts." The British press sneered.

Yet now, 20 years after her death, on Aug. 31, 1997, this is her legacy: less a queen of hearts, perhaps, than a queen of the heart. Demonstrating the courage to break out of a rigidly hidebound establishment to expose not just her failing marriage but also her wounded feelings—that wasn't something people did in the mid-'90s, not in Britain.

Those were changing times, however. The ruling Conservative Party that gave us Winston Churchill, Harold Macmillan and Margaret Thatcher was then coming apart,

and the political establishment with it. Its place would be taken by New Labour and Tony Blair, who would become in May 1997 the youngest Prime Minister in almost two centuries. It was a generational handover; the country went from being governed by the gray patricians of postwar Britain to being led by a new, youthful establishment ready to usher in the 21st century.

Just a few months after Blair took power, Diana—by then divorced from Prince Charles—met her end. The seismic shock of her passing caused immense ripples of grief across the country that lasted to her funeral and beyond. The mourning of Diana marked a sea change in how Britain exhibited its emotions. Where once we might have buried our feelings beneath a reflexive reserve, with Diana we felt entitled to let them out into the open. We channeled our sorrow in public, and to extremes, as the streets surrounding her Kensington Palace home teemed with flowers. Soon the grief turned to anger—at the paparazzi, who some believed chased Diana to her death, and at Queen Elizabeth for her perceived indifference to it.

In the years since, the currents of our feelings in Britain have run nearer the surface. We are quicker to weep, quicker to rage, quicker to rise up. Periodically, these extremes of feeling exhibit themselves on a national level. When Blair led the country into war with Iraq in 2003, the boiling opposition brought millions to the streets in protest. When toddler Madeleine McCann vanished from a holiday resort in 2007, never to reappear, it was as if parents across the country had lost a child of their own. In 2012, when London hosted the Olympic Games, the nation was gripped by positivity and good feeling. But grief and rage are never far from spilling into the public sphere. The disastrous fire at Grenfell Tower in London earlier this summer brought both. At the same time, the deference we once gave to the establishment as a matter of course has dissipated. Our vote to leave the E.U. last year was a defining symbol of a newfound defiance against the country's elites.

These shifts would have happened without Diana's death, of course. The global economy's collapse, the rise of social media and changing immigration trends are all fatter threads in the warp and weft of British society over the past 20 years. But Diana's passing came as the U.K. was learning to be a different kind of country. And the type of person she was—emotionally honest, sensitive to feeling—would have allowed her to thrive in 21st century Britain, had she lived. Just look at the work her sons are doing, not just fulfilling their royal duties but also admitting their own struggles with mental health and encouraging Britons to reach out for help if they need it. The queen of the heart would be proud. □

**VERBATIM**  
**'When working parents take time to be with their newborns, it's good for the entire family.'**

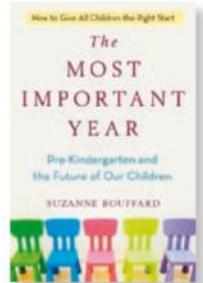
MARK ZUCKERBERG, Facebook CEO, saying he will take two months of paternity leave after the birth of his daughter; Facebook offers four months of paid parental leave to its employees



## BOOK IN BRIEF

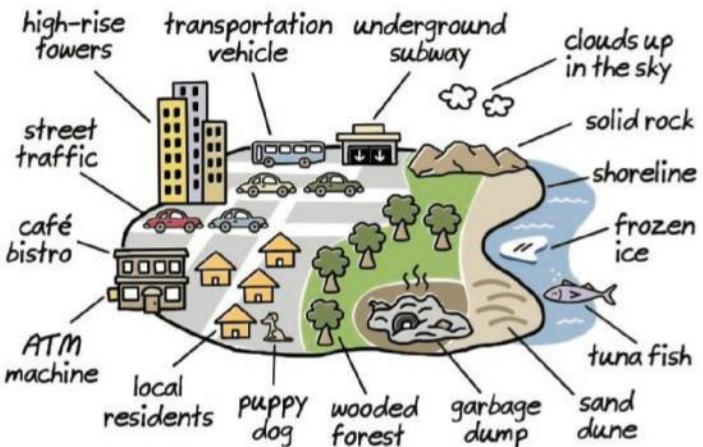
### The advantage of universal pre-K

THANKS TO UNIVERSAL PRE-K programs in cities like New York and Seattle, more 3- and 4-year-olds have access to education than ever before. But one-third of American children are still underserved, and that's a huge problem, argues child-development expert Suzanne Bouffard in her new book, *The Most Important Year*. Studies show that children's brains develop at a much faster rate during pre-K years, meaning better schooling then can lead to better skills later on—in reading, math, self-control and even parenting. That said, Bouffard stresses that public offerings could be even more effective if they prioritized features that help kids' cognitive development—like highly trained teachers and open interactions with peers—over tests and heavy regulation. But in any case, she concludes, it's critical that pre-K become universally accessible because the kids "who often end up left out ... are among those who most need the benefits it can provide." —SARAH BEGLEY



## CHARTOON

### In the town of Redundantown



JOHN ATKINSON, WRONG HANDS

**SNAPSHOT**

## The Lego House

How do you create a real building dedicated to toy blocks? By scaling them up. That's the idea behind the Lego House, an official Lego museum-meets-theme-park in Billund, Denmark, where the toy was invented. Architecture firm Bjarke Ingels Group designed the 130,000-sq.-ft. structure, which opens Sept. 28, as a series of interlocking, Lego-like "blocks" that house play zones, restaurants, a store and a gallery of Lego masterpieces. Many spaces, including the rooftop terraces, will be open at no charge to the public. —Julia Zorthian

**HISTORY**

## The women who won elections before suffrage

IT'S BEEN ALMOST A CENTURY SINCE THE 19th Amendment guaranteed American women the right to vote, an occasion now marked by Women's Equality Day on Aug. 26.

But long before suffrage was extended in the Constitution, women were running for office—and winning. In fact, at least 3,586 women campaigned for elected positions in the half-century before 1920, according to Her Hat Was in the Ring, a database created by scholars Wendy Chmielewski, Jill Norgren and Kristen Gwinn-Becker. Among them: Marietta Patrick and Lydia Hall, who in 1855 were elected to the Ashfield, Mass., school board, and Susanna Salter, who became mayor of Argonia, Kans., in 1887.

Those efforts were possible because state and federal qualifications for voting and holding office differed. Most of the states and

territories that pioneered women's suffrage—such as Montana and Utah—were newer to the Union, eager to attract families and relatively open to new ideas. There, women could often get a foot in the door on school or sanitation boards, which were seen as extensions of women's domestic work.

Although it would take decades for women nationwide to get the right to vote—and decades more for it to be guaranteed for women of color—those early candidates and voters played a key role. "Political parties began to recognize women as an important part of the electorate," says Sally McMillen, author of *Seneca Falls and the Origins of the Women's Rights Movement*, "and realize that they needed them." —OLIVIA B. WAXMAN

► For more on these stories, visit [time.com/history](http://time.com/history)



### DATA THIS JUST IN

A roundup of new and noteworthy insights from the week's most talked-about studies:

1

#### DRINKING CAN REDUCE RISK OF DEATH

A report in the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* found that light to moderate drinking (14 or fewer drinks per week for men, and seven or fewer for women) was associated with about a 20% reduced risk of death, compared with no drinking at all, over the 13-year study duration.

2

#### AVOID SMILEY FACES IN WORK EMAILS

A study in *Social Psychological and Personality Science* found that participants who received work-related emails with smiley faces considered the senders less competent than senders of the same emails without smiley faces.

3

#### TAKING SELFIES MIGHT MAKE IT HARDER TO PUT DOWN YOUR PHONE

A study in *Cyber-psychology, Behavior, and Social Networking* found that people are more likely to experience nomophobia—mobile phone separation anxiety—if they use their cell phones for creating or sharing memories associated with self-identity, like selfies. —J.Z.

## Startups are laser-focused on helping self-driving cars see

By Katy Steinmetz/San Francisco

AUSTIN RUSSELL HOPS IN A MOTORIZED CART AND GOES whizzing through a cavernous building on the edge of San Francisco Bay that is normally used to disembark cruise-ship passengers. As the lanky 22-year-old CEO tools around, he passes a mannequin, a tire and a co-worker on a bicycle—all elements of a demonstration to show how well his company's sensor can monitor the environment. On a nearby screen, those shapes appear in rainbow colors that signify exactly how far away they are. All of it is the result of laser beams shooting out of a black box and bouncing off more than a million points around the room every second. "It's easy to make an autonomous vehicle that works 99% of the time," Russell says later. "But the challenge is in that last 1% of all the different edge cases that can be presented to a driver."

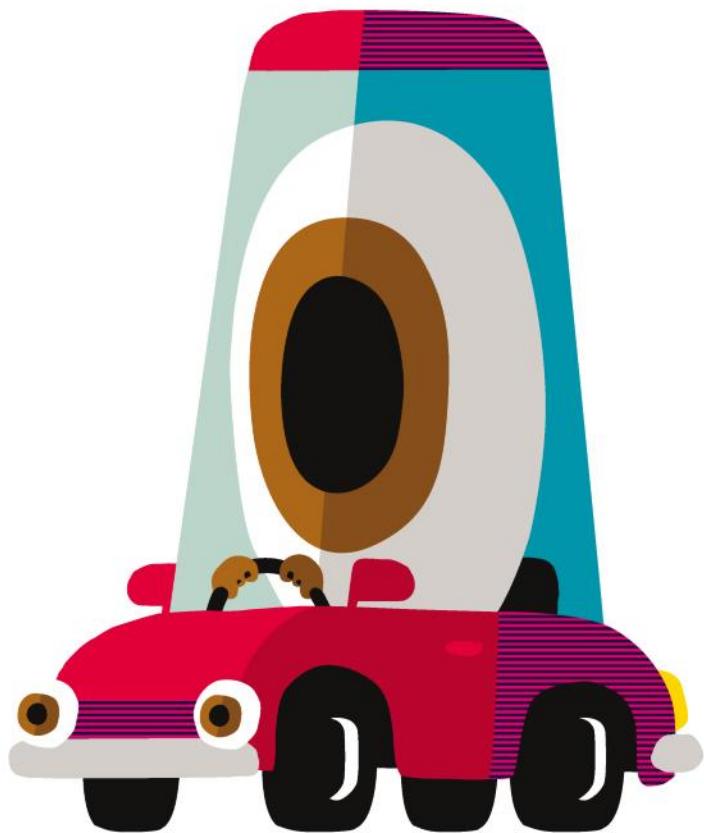
Edge cases could mean anything from a sudden sleet storm to late-night carousers overflowing into the street. In order for self-driving cars to become a reality, vehicles must "see not just some of the objects some of the time, but all objects all the time," says Russell, head of a firm called Luminar. Like an increasing number of entrepreneurs and investors, he believes that technology known as lidar—a shortened name for *light detection and ranging*—is a key part of the answer. More than \$400 million has been invested in the field in the past few years. "Everyone's circling and looking for opportunities within autonomy," says CB Insights analyst Kerry Wu.

New cars that people buy today might have a dozen sensors on them already. But each type has drawbacks. Cameras, for instance, are helpful for backing up, but they're hampered by snow and darkness. Radar sensors, which keep cars at a safe cruising distance, aren't flummoxed by weather—yet they're better at detecting metal than soft stuff, like humans.

**UP UNTIL NOW**, lidar had been too costly for widespread usage. In early prototypes of Google's self-driving cars, the model that spun around in a bucket on top of the vehicle cost more than the vehicle itself. Self-driving researchers have forked out more than \$80,000 for top-of-the-line laser-pulsing sensors because the detailed, three-dimensional picture they can provide, day or night, is hard to beat.

Startups are racing to bring down the price while maintaining a robust picture, often by rethinking the architecture piece by piece. Lidar can tell "what you're doing with each finger, in the dark, when you're a hundred yards away," says Louay Eldada, co-founder of Quanergy, a startup based in Silicon Valley that was valued at more than \$1.5 billion last year. His company plans to start shipping an "auto-grade" sensor that costs less than \$1,000 in 2018, he says, assuming it checks the boxes in a battery of tests. Oryx Vision, an Israeli startup that is building a test unit for cars, hopes to eventually sell lidar sensors to vehicle manufacturers for about \$100.

Robot cars might never get tired or have a fit of road rage,



### \$50 MILLION

Amount raised in August by Oryx Vision, an Israeli sensor startup. A spokesperson calls high-precision sensing "one of the widest gaps still open in the autonomous-driving puzzle."

### SENSE OF PURPOSE

While self-driving cars require powerful laser-based sensors, less complex systems can serve other uses, from steering drones and aiding security guards to mapping homes.

but still "there is no technology that can match the amazing ability of the human eye [and] brain" to comprehend a car's surroundings, Oryx's vice president of marketing, Yaron Toren, writes in an email, adding, "the closest we can get is with lidar." Russell argues that trade-offs in quality must come with such drops in price but won't say how much customers are paying for the 10,000 units Luminar is on track to start shipping by year's end.

**TESLA'S ELON MUSK** has argued that advanced radar could do the same job as lidar, and other startups are working on super-powered cameras to help cars see more clearly. Experts say it's all for the better, because autonomous vehicles will almost certainly have a mix of sensors, just like people do. "I wouldn't want to trust only one sense," says Andy Petersen, a hardware expert at the Virginia Tech Transportation Institute. "There are ways you can fool any one of these sensors, but it would be hard to fool them all."

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Keita Sato (Toyota Motor Corporation)

# Will women ever break the bronze ceiling?

By Maya Rhodan

KANISHKA KARUNARATNE JOGS REGULARLY IN San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, and until recently she never paid much attention to its monuments. Then she heard an interesting fact from former U.S. Treasurer Rosie Rios: there are no women among the 22 statues of historical figures in Central Park, though you find effigies of Alice in Wonderland, Shakespeare's Juliet and Mother Goose.

Karunaratne, a legislative aide for San Francisco's board of supervisors, decided to look into the vast green space near her home and was shocked to find it fared even worse. The only female figure in Golden Gate is the *Pioneer Mother*, who symbolizes the matriarchs who moved west along the Oregon and California trails. And across the 87 statues in the entire city, only U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein and nursing pioneer Florence Nightingale are represented. "In San Francisco, where we think of ourselves as this inclusive, liberal bastion of a city, even we're not doing well," she says.

At a moment in the nation's history when statues have never been more political, Karunaratne set out to change that. She and fellow legislative aide Margaux Kelly convinced city supervisor Mark Farrell to introduce a resolution that would affirm the city's commitment to increasing female representation—in statues, street names, public art and appointed commissions—to 30% by 2020. If the measure passes, the city would become the first in the U.S. to sign on to an international movement with the same 30% goal.

The first project is an effort to erect a statue at the city's main library of the late poet and civil rights activist Maya Angelou, who had deep roots in San Francisco. The statue would cost about \$500,000. The resolution would also create a fund for similar projects.

It's a fraught moment for the politics of representation in America. After a protest over the impending removal of a statue of Robert E. Lee in Charlottesville, Va., turned violent, leaving one counterprotester dead, many cities across the country are considering taking down Confederate memorials. Now a parallel movement is growing to boost representations of people who have been left out. Call it the bronze ceiling.

**WOMEN MAKE UP** 20% of the U.S. Congress, 20% of mayors and 24% of statewide elected executive offices, but occupy just 5% of C-suites at S&P 500 companies. Bad as those figures are, public art lags behind them: only 9% of some 6,900 recorded works in the Smithsonian American Art Museum's catalog of outdoor sculpture are of women. A grand total of nine national park sites are dedicated to women's history—out of 411. Joan Bradley Wages, the president and CEO of the National Women's History Museum, says the underrepresentation is a lost opportunity. "By having women missing, it sends the message to young girls and young boys that women did not

**20**  
The percentage of U.S. Congress members who are women

**2013**  
The year that marked the unveiling of a statue of activist Rosa Parks

**5**  
The percentage of S&P 500 CEOs who are women



Children play on Central Park's Alice in Wonderland, one of three monuments to notable women

play a prominent role in the building and the growing of our nation," she says. "It's as though women did not participate and they do not deserve the respect that men do who are portrayed across the country."

The lack of monuments to women has been the focus of many for decades and progress has been incremental, to say the least. A nine-year push led to the dedication of the Vietnam Women's Memorial in Washington in 1993. As a result of a 2000 law that allowed states to replace their representative statues in the Capitol's Statuary Hall, Alabama placed a statue of Helen Keller on display in '09. In '13 a statue of civil rights icon Rosa Parks was unveiled in a ceremony led by President Obama. Still, in a space that positively brims with marble figures, only 12 are female.

And in some of the nation's largest cities—New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago—there are still only a handful of statues depicting real women. That's



starting to change. In Washington, D.C., where most of the statues of women are mythical, council member Kenyan McDuffie introduced legislation in June to erect a statue of a woman and/or person of color in each of the city's eight wards. Last November, New York Life launched a \$500,000 challenge grant—when people donate money, the company will match until they reach the goal—to get statues of suffragists Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony erected in Central Park. The planned suffragist statue, which should be erected in time for the 100th anniversary of women's gaining the right to vote in 2020, would be the park's first monument to real women.

"Central Park is visited by so many people, and it's such an iconic place in New York City," says Heather Nesle, president of the New York Life Foundation. "To really see folks who were putting themselves on the line, doing all of this work, which was pretty

radical at the time, can be inspiring to younger generations, even to some of us who aren't so young. To show that there are ways of effecting change that lead to really positive results."

For evidence of whether there's an appetite for depictions of women in public statuary, look once again to New York City: the *Fearless Girl* has stared down Wall Street's iconic *Charging Bull* statue since March and drawn in hordes of visitors. It began as little more than a publicity stunt commissioned by State Street Global Advisors, an investment firm looking to promote gender diversity around International Women's Day. The girl became a feminist symbol in the charged, post-2016 political climate. In making its own statement, *Fearless Girl* changed the meaning of the artwork it stood before; instead of symbolizing the might of a healthy American economy, the *Bull* came to represent a toxic form of masculinity that keeps women from ascending in the workplace, much to the

chagrin of the *Bull*'s artist. Through that ponytailed girl, the power of art was put on full display, including its potential to reshape discussions about women's roles. But unlike the planned statues of Angelou, Anthony and Stanton—the "fearless girl" is fiction. Among those advocating for new statues, there is hope that the real women of history will be poised to stand on their own.

**CHANGING THE EXISTING** narrative around the role of women in U.S. history has become a focus of Treasurer Rios', who led the effort to put a woman on the face of U.S. currency for the first time in a century. As a candidate, President Trump was critical of Treasury Secretary Jack Lew's decision to replace Andrew Jackson with Harriet Tubman on the face of the \$20 bill, but since taking office his Administration has been quiet about any plans for future currency. Since leaving the Treasury, Rios has made it her mission to shift what she calls the U.S.'s consciousness, first by educating people about gender disparities and then challenging them to do something about it. "We know that our daughters are capable of anything, right?" Rios said in a recent TEDx talk. "But they need inspiration in order to have aspirations."

Statues and portraits, of course, are hardly the only way we learn history, which is why Rios—who gave the speech on Central Park statues that inspired Karunaratne—launched the Teachers Righting History project, which gets students and educators to include more stories of historical women in everyday learning. On Aug. 26 she's co-hosting a conference with the city of San Francisco that will bring together educators, students, and business and tech leaders to advance all of these efforts.

The movement to increase women's representation is about more than just erecting a few statues. It's about sending a message to young boys and girls that the other half of the population had a hand in shaping the nation's history.

"Our goal is not just statues," says Karunaratne, "but also building names and park names and street names so that we start to get comfortable and familiar with women's names as much as we are with men's names and recognize that they are of equal importance." □

Nation

# A MONUME



PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM LO SCALZO

# NATIONAL FIGHT

President Trump's unprecedented review of 27 national monuments has set off a bitter clash over public space and private rights

By Katy Steinmetz



*Sandstone buttes in the Valley of the Gods, part of the more than 1.3 million-acre Bears Ears National Monument in Utah*

# Liza Doran walks past a rusty, bug-eyed Buick Super that sits in front of her trading post in southern Utah and reads from a sign erected by people in her tiny town of Bluff.

The proclamation—PROUD GATEWAY TO BEARS EARS—seems fitting given its location amid red rocks soaring toward the sky. Yet just up the road in the same corner of the state, people in the not-quite-as-tiny town of Blanding put up a billboard with the opposite message: RESCIND BEARS EARS.

“They feel like they’re being told what to do by the feds—that’s the mentality of the folks in Blanding,” Doran says, summing up years of dispute over a vast patch of land that Barack Obama proclaimed a national monument during his final weeks in office. “But this kind of place doesn’t exist anywhere else.”

Bears Ears, an expanse of more than 1.3 million acres named for two buttes that rise above a ruddy plateau long sacred to Native American tribes, is one of 27 national monuments that Donald Trump has put under review, which may result in some of them being shrunk or abolished altogether. That means the unprecedented audit, which is being overseen by Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke, could lead Trump to undo the handiwork of his predecessors in a way that no President has since they began designating national monuments more than a century ago.

“The previous Administration used a 100-year-old law known as the Antiquities Act to unilaterally put millions of acres of land and water under strict federal control,” Trump said in announcing

the review in April, which covers large monuments that have been designated since 1996. More than half of the sites in question were created or expanded by Obama, actions that Trump described as a “massive federal land grab” that “never should have happened.”

With that, the 45th President started a new chapter in a bitter dispute that has been brewing since 1906, when Teddy Roosevelt first used the Antiquities Act to protect a monolithic rock in Wyoming called Devils Tower. He ultimately declared 18 national monuments, which legally must contain objects of “historic or scientific” interest, limiting development in places like Northern California’s Muir Woods and South Dakota’s Jewel Cave.

Since then, Presidents from both parties have declared 157 national monuments, covering everything from a battlefield in Montana to an African burial site in downtown Manhattan. These designations, however, often come with restrictions that cut to the heart of the nation’s foundational tension over public space, private rights

**‘We don’t want the land to be destroyed ... It’s like saying, “Let’s shrink Mount Rushmore.”’**

JAMES ADAKAI, Navajo Nation member

and the role of the federal government.

To many supporters, national monuments preserve the nation’s most important—and potentially threatened—places as public lands, ensuring that they can be used for scientific exploration, historical research and recreation. Designations also help lure travelers, a boon to local tourism.

Opponents take a different view, one that aligns more closely with Trump’s remarks: that designating monuments is a way of stripping control from locals, sometimes blocking them from using the land for lucrative industries such as drilling and logging. That perspective is especially prominent in the West, where the federal government owns huge tracts of land—it controls nearly two-thirds of Utah, compared with 1% of Illinois—that residents would rather control themselves. “Local people know how to manage their land better than some bureaucrat sitting in Washington,” says Joe Lyman, the owner of a pottery shop in Blanding who opposes Bears Ears.

Zinke, a former Republican Congressman from Montana who is fond of calling himself “a Teddy Roosevelt guy,” has been traversing the contested monuments by horseback and canoe as he weighs his recommendations. People across the country have sought to shape his thinking with more than a million letters and public comments. The Secretary is due to deliver a full report to Trump in late August. But he has already said that Bears Ears should be downsized—a view shared by Utah’s conservative governor and congressional delegation.

Environmental groups, meanwhile, have vowed to sue if Trump moves to do that. “An attack on one monument is an attack on all,” says Heidi McIntosh, an attorney with the organization Earthjustice, which has promised to bring a lawsuit if Bears Ears’ boundaries are altered. The monument’s defenders also include corporations like Patagonia, which led a charge to move the nation’s leading outdoor retail trade show from its longtime home in Salt Lake City because of state leaders’ stance on Bears Ears.

Although experts disagree about how much power Trump has to undo the actions of previous Presidents, both sides expect the matter to be tested in court. Hanging in the balance is the fate of land



and sea that some value for future yields and others treasure for its ties to the past.

"We don't want the land to be destroyed," says James Adakai, a member of the Navajo Nation who lives across the river from Bears Ears, where Native Americans have held ceremonies and gathered herbs for centuries. "It's like saying, 'Let's shrink Mount Rushmore.'"

**IT'S NOT QUITE ACCURATE** to call a monument designation a "land grab," because Presidents can only anoint places that the federal government already owns or controls. (It requires an act of Congress to create a national park.) The resentment

**Top:** Activists at Utah's state capitol oppose making any changes to national monuments in the state; **bottom:** Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke, a lifelong Westerner, has been visiting contested monuments by horseback and canoe

largely comes from new rules that may follow, from bans on building new roads to no longer allowing mining to barring ATVs. "The people who have this in their backyard feel like nobody listens to us," Utah Governor Gary Herbert tells TIME.

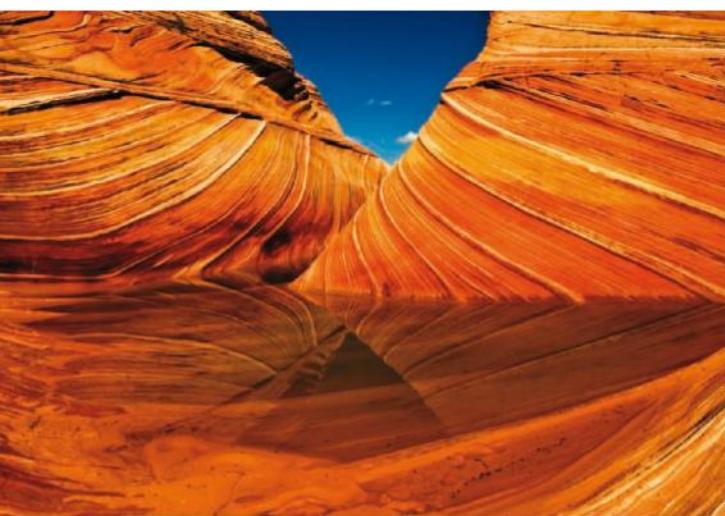
Ranchers in the Bears Ears area, for instance, fret that the federal government may eventually ban cattle grazing inside the monument's boundaries, land they depend on to feed their herds. Such enterprises are "very hardscrabble," says Chris Mehl of Headwaters Economics, a Montana-based research firm. "It's profitable, but there's a tight margin, and unlike in the East, the federal government plays a huge role in that."

The frustration is not limited to the West, however. In Maine, Governor Paul LePage accused Obama of ignoring local opposition last year when the former President proclaimed an area of dense forests and trout-filled streams to be Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. The Republican governor has refused to put up signs that would help direct visitors there.

The land was donated by Burt's Bees co-founder Roxanne Quimby with the understanding that Obama would preserve it, says her son Lucas St. Clair. "You can look in every direction and all you see is trees," he says. "It's a rare thing." Many locals are hopeful that the monument designation will benefit the area. Others prefer things the way they were. "It's a vanity park," says Bob Meyers, executive director of the Maine Snowmobile Association, lamenting a streamside trail that he can no longer ride.

In Oregon, an organization representing timber mills has sued over Obama's expansion of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, a hub of biodiversity that sits at the crux of converging ecosystems. Critics argue that the action effectively banned logging on lands that Congress designated for timber production decades ago, depriving county governments of revenue they need for libraries and mental-health services. "We're very dependent on timber dollars," says Tim Freeman, a commissioner in Douglas County.

Conservationists are concerned for animal habitats. When Zinke visited in July, hundreds of monument supporters greeted him with signs bearing messages like, **WHAT WOULD TEDDY DO?**



The fight over America's national monuments even extends to the sea. In waters around Hawaii, Obama quadrupled the size of Papahanaumokuakea, a marine monument that was established by George W. Bush. The move banned commercial fishermen from the area; now some are hoping the review might lead to exemptions. "It's lost fishing grounds," says Caleb McMahan of Hawaiian Fresh Seafood, which operates a Honolulu-based fleet. "That's why it's lousy." Obama also established the first marine monument in the Atlantic, known as Northeast Canyons and Seamounts. Opponents there have sued to block it on the grounds that a President's authority under the Antiquities Act doesn't extend to the ocean.

Supporters of the Pacific monument—which is home to some of the world's oldest coral, endangered species like monk seals, World War II battle sites and grounds where native Hawaiians learn traditional voyaging—will fight any effort to allow boats back in. "There really is no such thing left as a de facto refuge on the face of the earth," says Robert Richmond, a marine scientist at the University of Hawaii

at Manoa. "Unless we choose to set aside areas, we will really have nothing left."

As of mid-August, Zinke had declared that six monuments should remain just as they are. But apart from the review he has taken steps that have conservationists fearful for the rest, such as revisiting an Obama-era prohibition on fracking on public lands and relaxing federal protections for the sage grouse, a vulnerable bird that roams in the West. Both were unpopular with GOP lawmakers and many in the energy industry, and Zinke said there should be more deference to local stakeholders. "Destroying local communities and levying onerous regulations on the public lands that they rely on is no way to be a good neighbor," he said in a statement.

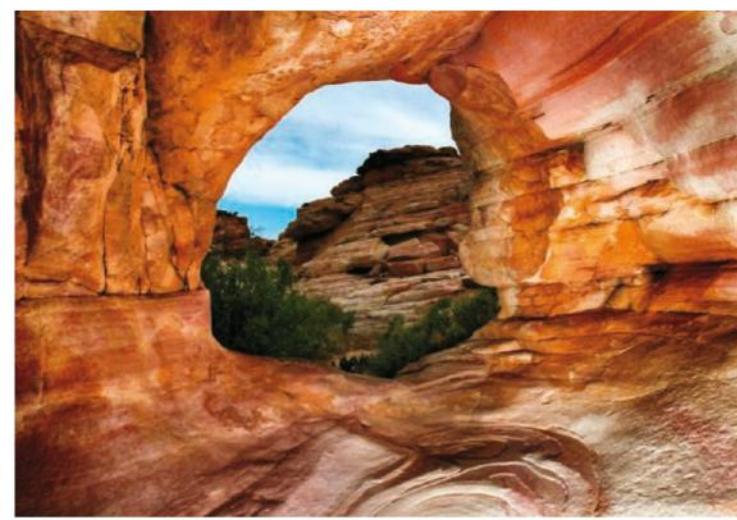
The designation of national monuments can elevate a region's profile, drawing tourists and buoying local economies. A study of 17 Western monuments from Headwaters Economics found that counties around each site tended to gain more jobs and population compared with similar counties in each state. Doran, who sells Navajo rugs and folk art at her trading post in Bluff,

says that because of Bears Ears National Monument, "Spring was just nuts here."

**JUST HOW BIG** monuments should be is a matter of intense debate. Per the Antiquities Act, monuments must be the "smallest area compatible" with protecting the objects of interest. Critics say the act has been misused by Presidents to designate bigger areas than are necessary. Bears Ears, for one, is about as big as Delaware. "It's the scope, the size, that gives people pause," says Governor Herbert, who suggests that it could be two-thirds smaller.

U.S. Representative Rob Bishop, a Utah Republican and the head of the House's Natural Resources Committee, agrees that some areas need protection, but he also says the current monument includes "a lot of different lands that are miles away from any of the artifacts." He has pushed to manage Utah's lands through legislation rather than "fiat."

Native American tribes wanted Obama to designate a far larger area than he eventually did in December. Some argue that the whole plateau is sacred, not just the spots decorated by cliff dwellings and ancient rock art. Representatives from the



Navajo Nation say the entire landscape figures into their story of creation, calling it “our holy land.”

Supporters of marine monuments have also made holistic arguments for protected areas twice the size of California. That may seem huge, but when the object of scientific interest is an ecosystem full of migratory fish and other species and plants, says Richmond, multimillion-acre sites are “totally defensible.”

There is legal precedent to back up that thinking. Lawmakers passed the Antiquities Act in response to people looting artifacts like pottery, but when a disgruntled miner sued over Roosevelt’s designation of the Grand Canyon, the Supreme Court affirmed his ability to set aside 818,000 acres that contained an eroded chasm “of unusual scientific interest.” Other courts have found that the President has broad authority to decide what deserves protection, be it an underground pool or an area dotted with fur-trapping trails and mineral deposits.

What has never been tested in court is a President’s ability to significantly shrink or abolish a monument, though

*Eight of the national monuments under review, clockwise from top left: Papahanaumokuakea, Hawaii; Giant Sequoia, Calif.; Pacific Remote Islands; Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks, N.M.; Sonoran Desert, Ariz.; Gold Butte, Nev.; Berryessa Snow Mountain, Calif.; Vermilion Cliffs, Ariz.*

some have made monuments smaller in the past. Some scholars argue that only Congress has such power, while others make the case that it is one of the Chief Executive’s many implied authorities. “The check on a President doing something can be Congress, but it can also be the next President,” says John Yoo, a law professor at the University of California, Berkeley School of Law.

Congress has clear authority to get rid of monuments, but over the past century, lawmakers have been more apt to turn them into national parks. Popular destinations such as the Grand Canyon, Acadia and Zion are among the parks that were once monuments. Some lawmakers would like to see the Antiquities Act

remade so that states and Congress get to sign off on such decisions. But defenders of the act say the park-loving public would revolt. “It’s kind of a third rail of public-land law,” says John Leshy, a law professor at the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, who believes that Trump does not have the power to unmake monuments.

Utah’s Bishop says he hasn’t tried to undo Bears Ears through Congress in part because the Senate “can’t get 60 votes to declare what day it is.” He argues that a law would give tribes clearer control over how the land is managed. Like the ranchers, some Native Americans worry about what the designation might mean for their access to the land down the line and have opposed it. Others note that Obama gave them an advisory role and are dubious of trading that for the promise that Congress might deliver more. In their view, the Antiquities Act exists precisely for Presidents to protect expanses like the one that covers southeastern Utah.

“If any land grab happened,” says Ethel Branch, attorney general for the Navajo Nation, “it was the grab that took those lands from us in the first place.” □



World

# ABOUT 200 AMERICANS HAVE



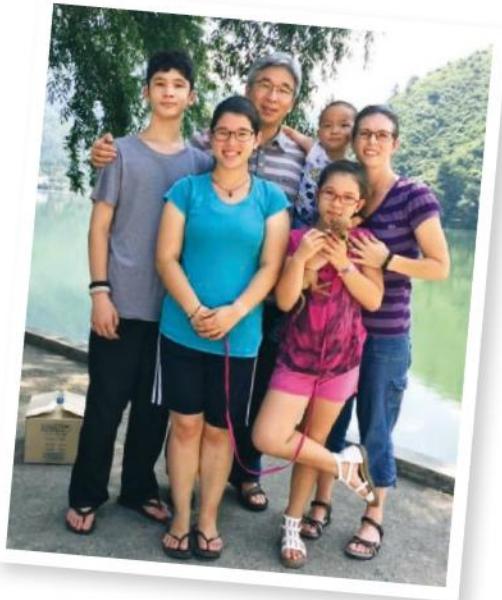
*The skyline of  
Pyongyang, the  
capital city of  
North Korea, in  
2015*

PHOTOGRAPH BY  
DAMIR SAGOLJ

# BEEN LIVING IN NORTH KOREA.

THEY HAVE UNTIL SEPT. 1 TO GET OUT.

BY ELIZABETH DIAS



Yoon, his wife Joy and their four children in North Korea in July

## WHEN AMERICAN DOCTOR STEPHEN YOON THINKS OF NORTH KOREA, HE DOES NOT THINK OF BALLISTIC MISSILE TESTS OR THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR. HE REMEMBERS INSTEAD A 10-YEAR-OLD GIRL WITH CEREBRAL PALSY,

who suffered from spastic quadriplegia that made her unable to stand or sit. Five years ago, she went to Yoon's developmental-disability program at Pyongyang Medical University Hospital, where she received treatments from Yoon and his team of local doctors. After almost a year of exercise therapy and some surgeries, she walked out of the hospital on her own.

The event was heralded in North Korean state media as a national victory, but it received no notice in the U.S., where few people even know about the roughly 200 Americans like Yoon who work and live under the rule of Kim Jong Un. Carefully monitored by the regime, they have come and gone for years, doing educational, medical or infrastructural work, and sometimes raising families in a nation that has been officially at war with the U.S. since 1950. Yoon, 45, moved to North Korea 10 years ago. "We were able to convince and convey to the North Korean government that the kids with disabilities have value and they can be part of society," says Yoon. "I really believe in our presence."

Heidi Linton, a mother of three from Asheville, N.C., who leads the organization Christian Friends of Korea, has helped

to deliver millions in aid to North Korea since 1995 and spends as much as three months a year in the country to support hepatitis and tuberculosis care centers. About 50 other Americans work in North Korea's Rason Special Economic Zone, near the Russian border, on social entrepreneurship and humanitarian projects. There's also a predominately American-run school, the Pyongyang University of Science and Technology, that has brought nearly 70 American professors and staff members each semester.

The Americans in North Korea are controversial because they provide services that indirectly help the North Korean regime. But career diplomats say they create a thin but important connection to the Hermit Kingdom. "They are very dedicated aid workers, they care deeply about the North Korean people," former U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Bill Richardson says of the expatriate community. "We have no diplomatic contact, we have no commercial contact, so some kind of humanitarian contact as a potential bridge to improve the relationship would be helpful."

But that is set to change. Amid escalating military tensions and after the recent death of Otto Warmbier—the U.S. student who died after he was detained in North Korea—the Trump Administration announced in July that U.S. passports will become invalid for travel in, to or through the country starting on Sept. 1. The official reason for the travel ban is the "mounting risk of arrest and long-term detention of U.S. citizens" by the Kim regime, but the move could signal that Washington is preparing for relations to further deteriorate. North Korea continues to hold three U.S. citizens, including two former staff members of the Pyongyang University of Science and Technology, in its political-detention system.

The news has prompted concern from the small community of Americans who have been working in the country, many of whom are evangelical Christians, a key part of Trump's base. The very nature of their work is so sensitive and carefully negotiated that they are often reluctant to draw attention to their projects, though

the new travel ban has prompted many to break that rule. They say they respect the State Department's national-security concerns but that the cost of withdrawing aid is severe. "The President has to make a strong stand," says Franklin Graham, whose global aid organization has done work in North Korea for 20 years. But, he adds, "we've got to continue to try to work."

Many of the Americans who call North Korea home are pushing the Trump Administration for new permission to return. The State Department may allow limited exceptions, but the scope is not yet clear. "It's an abhorrent moral algebra that has overtaken us, that if moral evil is visited on great numbers, then the plight of individuals—and thus [the] work to relieve the suffering of individuals—somehow doesn't matter," says Robert Carlin, a former U.S. official and behind-the-scenes diplomat during the Clinton, Bush and Obama years. "Have we lost our moral compass?"

**THE U.S.–NORTH KOREA** relationship has long wavered between delicate and dangerous. Although the Korean War ended in 1953, leaving more than 1 million North Koreans and 36,000 Americans dead, a peace treaty was never signed, and enmity remains. Attempts to restart relations in the decades since have been short-lived, poisoned by distrust. Time and again, nuclear-nonproliferation negotiations have fallen apart or deals have been broken, with tensions spiking, though they have recently receded since North Korea stopped testing missiles in mid-August. As recently as early August, North Korean state media threatened torching the mainland U.S. with "an unimaginable sea of fire." President Trump, meanwhile, counterthreatened with "fire and fury like the world has never seen."

The quiet U.S. humanitarian effort in North Korea began as a response to a famine there in the mid-1990s, which killed hundreds of thousands of people. Groups like UNICEF, Mercy Corps and World Vision delivered food aid. When the world's focus shifted away, Christian charities stuck around and deepened their ties. The Eugene Bell Foundation, which was founded by a Southern Presbyterian minister, began supporting tuberculosis treatment efforts in North Korea around



*Humanitarian workers like the Yoons, top, and Linton, above, have helped North Koreans for years*

that time, starting the first program for multidrug-resistant TB. "These efforts are really outliers, in part because they are completely going against the grain of the body language that both governments are sending to their people," says Scott Snyder, a senior fellow for Korea studies at the Council on Foreign Relations.

The new relationships were fragile at the start. A century ago, Christianity thrived in the region, and American evangelist Billy Graham's late wife Ruth even attended school in Pyongyang. Today North Korea's constitution allows for freedom of religion, but the country forbids proselytizing. Such subtle distinctions may be lost on an outside world preoccupied with North Korea's outlaw status: in 2014, the U.N. condemned its leaders for

alleged crimes against humanity, including persecution for political crimes with torture, starvation and forced labor. But the U.S. groups are careful to respect the rules, and their focus is service projects.

Christian Friends of Korea grew out of Graham's visit to North Korea in the early 1990s. Linton, the group's executive director, traveled to North Korea in August for a routine visit with a team of eight other Americans, three Norwegians and an Australian, all volunteers, to install clean-water systems and continue their hepatitis B treatment program. Linton often visits the two Protestant churches and the one Catholic-heritage church in Pyongyang, but she does not proselytize or preach. Her team of volunteers works alongside Korean officials during every

PYONGYANG MEDICAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS OF KOREA

trip. Medical treatment decisions are jointly made, and Americans and Koreans install water-distribution lines together.

Similarly, Franklin Graham—Billy and Ruth's eldest son and the president of the aid organization Samaritan's Purse—has sent 30 teams to North Korea over the past 20 years. One team was there in July at the request of the Korea-America Private Exchange Society, an official North Korean organization. It delivered five ambulances, purchased by Samaritan's Purse, to pediatric hospitals. Both governments allow the presence of humanitarian workers “to the extent that it serves their own purposes,” says ambassador Robert King, the special envoy for North Korean human-rights issues during both of President Obama’s terms. “For the United States, there is a benefit politically. It sort of softens the image of the United States, it provides information about the outside world to North Korea, which is an extremely isolated place.”

Perhaps the most prominent operation in North Korea run by Americans is a university for 600 students started by evangelical Christians. James Kim, an American who immigrated to the U.S. from South Korea, had been involved in food-aid efforts to the country, which briefly got him arrested by authorities in 1998 on spying charges. He dreamed of starting a university that would teach free-market economy and entrepreneurship classes, expose students to Western thought and generate a peace-building movement.

After building a similar school in Yanji, China, in the early 1990s, he worked with North Korean authorities to start a sister school in Pyongyang. It opened in 2010 and was largely funded by evangelicals in the U.S. and South Korea. The Pyongyang University of Science and Technology attracts staff members from the U.S., Europe and other parts of the world, and teaches all classes, including soccer, in English. Graduate students can study abroad in Europe. Many students come from North Korea’s elite families or are chosen by the North Korean Education Ministry. All students live on a closed compound outside the city. The curriculum, says the school’s U.S. director, Norma Nichols, “is designed to open their eyes to other thoughts and to the world.”

Faculty members know their limits. They follow strict rules prohibiting the

### PYONGYANG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Nearly 70 American faculty and staff members work each semester at the school, which has 600 North Korean students

discussion of politics or religion, and their courses, like international finance management, avoid topics like sociology or culture. The same day the travel ban was posted, on Aug. 2, the school’s North Korean co-president wrote a letter welcoming all foreign professors, their families and administration staffers, and assured the safety of their stay. “We follow the rules,” Nichols says. “We are not going to be detained.”

But recent history suggests the work has risks. North Korea has detained at least 17 Americans in the past decade, and two staffers from the school are among the three U.S. citizens reportedly still held by the North Korean government. Authorities charged each with “hostile acts,” but the reason for their detention remains

a mystery—one taught a monthlong accounting course, the other did agricultural development. Neither was a regular employee, school officials say, and they were not arrested on campus but when they were leaving the country.

In other areas, the ruling regime has used detention as a point of international leverage. In March, North Korea blocked Malaysian citizens, including diplomats and their families, from exiting the country after Kim Jong Nam, Kim Jong Un’s half brother, was allegedly assassinated in Kuala Lumpur’s airport. They were released when Malaysian officials eventually agreed to return his body and allow several North Koreans, including suspects in the assassination, to leave Malaysia.

Such behavior has led some in

Congress to urge a much more aggressive posture against North Korea. “Tragically, after the horrific treatment of Otto Warmbier and the regime’s demonstrated willingness to use American citizens as negotiating chips, limiting U.S. citizen travel, and ensuring that such travel is reviewed and approved ahead of time, is both sensible and necessary,” Democratic Representative Adam Schiff of California says. Along with Republican Representative Joe Wilson of South Carolina, Schiff introduced legislation in May to stop Americans from traveling to North Korea for five years. Like the State Department ban, which currently runs only one year, there is a narrow carve-out for humanitarian work. A floor vote is expected this year. “It’s a great example of Congress and the White House working in tandem, backing each other up,” Wilson says.

Detention can cost the U.S. government millions of dollars in terms of high-profile diplomatic negotiations and consular efforts, says Snyder of the Council on Foreign Relations, and can prevent progress on critical negotiations. Tourists and religious advocates have generally posed a greater problem than humanitarian workers, who by and large understand the terms of engagement and follow the rules. “I suspect the Trump Administration will tighten those humanitarian contacts, and I don’t think it is very wise,” former ambassador Richardson says.

**AFTER THE SEPT. 1 BAN** was announced, a representative from the U.S. consulate in Shenyang, China, held a town hall in Yanji, China, near the North Korean border, for U.S. citizens who live in that region. But the meeting provided few details of next steps, which have still not been announced by the Trump Administration. “The safety and security of U.S. citizens overseas is one of our highest priorities,” says Ashley Garrigus, a spokeswoman for the State Department’s Bureau of Consular Affairs. “The travel warning for North Korea is for all U.S. national travelers, regardless of their reason for travel.”

The consequences of violating the ban also remain unclear. The State Department could revoke a violator’s passport, or seek to prosecute those who violate the ban—misuse of a passport is a felony that could result in a long prison sentence.

(A Department of Justice spokesperson declined to comment on the potential consequences.) It is also unclear if dual citizens will face repercussions for traveling to North Korea on a non-U.S. passport.

Even if some Americans get exceptions to travel, increased sanctions on North Korea have complicated their work. Yoon says he has been waiting eight months for a license from the U.S. Treasury so he can continue plans for a five-story, \$3 million pediatric rehabilitation department at Pyongyang Medical University. It would be the first for the campus, capable of treating up to 200 outpatients and 40 inpatients every day, and

August, after making sure that textbooks, finances and food supplies are in place for the coming semester. But if the Americans are not allowed back in, Nichols fears the school could become a North Korean project. “The chain for all Western influence would be broken at that point,” she says.

Yoon, meanwhile, has been taking his case to Foggy Bottom. “We do not want to see one tragedy turn into a multitude of tragedies,” he wrote in letter to the State Department, using the acronym for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. “Humanitarian work in the DPRK requires substantial time and effort in building relationships, negotiating work terms and monitoring the implementation of projects. This requires frequent, if not constant, presence in the DPRK.”

After both growing up in South Korea, Yoon and his American wife Joy met when each moved to Illinois to study biology at Olivet Nazarene University. Yoon became a naturalized U.S. citizen, and when they learned that Christian organizations did work in North Korea, they decided to move there in 2007. He co-founded Ignis Community to support families in North Korea, and his team on the ground now includes 20 Americans, both staff and families. Yoon received special permission from the country’s then leader Kim Jong Il to earn an M.D. and Ph.D. from Pyongyang Medical University, and then permission from Kim Jong Un to develop a spine-rehabilitation program with the Ministry of Public Health. “It took long-term engagement to get permission from DPRK to start our medical programs,” Yoon says. “We have that support, but now our U.S. policy is making us not able to continue to bring life and hope to these children.”

For now, Yoon and his family have decided to keep their apartment at the Polish embassy in North Korea at a reduced rent, but they will wait in their home in China. Even if Yoon gets special permission to return to North Korea to train 28 doctors this fall, he has heard that his family may not be able to join him. “Our cerebral palsy and autism children become a second victim of the political tension,” Yoon says. “I’m hopeful and praying it will happen, but I am not sure with this great tension that the U.S. and DPRK has. They are talking about war.” □

## ‘WE DO NOT WANT TO SEE ONE TRAGEDY TURN INTO A MULTITUDE OF TRAGEDIES.’

STEPHEN YOON, in a letter to the State Department

funded largely by U.S. and South Korean donations. Christian Friends of Korea has struggled to get the right supplies it needs to make medical cultures and test drug sensitivity. When Linton recently wired money to purchase bicycles for rural medical personnel, the bank froze the funds, and she has spent weeks trying to get them back. “Banks are so afraid of being brought up on violations that they are so inside of the legal red line,” she says. “They don’t want their legal department to be tied up dealing with a small humanitarian organization.”

At the Pyongyang University of Science and Technology, classes are set to begin on Sept. 4 with the remaining non-American faculty. American school administrators plan to leave the compound in late

# KID SPORTS



# Unca



*How your child's rec league  
turned into a **\$15 billion industry***

BY SEAN GREGORY

# J



JOEY ERACE KNOCKS PITCH AFTER PITCH INTO THE NETTING OF HIS \$15,000 backyard batting cage, the pings from his metal bat filling the air in the south New Jersey cul-de-sac. His private hitting coach, who's charging \$100 for this hour-long session, tells Joey to shorten his stride. He's accustomed to such focused instruction: the evening batting practice followed a one-on-one fielding lesson in Philadelphia earlier in the day, which cost another \$100.

Relentless training is essential for a top player who suits up for nationally ranked teams based in Texas and California, thousands of miles from home. But Joey has talents that scouts covet, including lightning quickness with a rare knack for making slight adjustments at the plate—lowering a shoulder angle, turning a hip—to drive the ball. “He has a real swagger,” says Joey’s hitting coach, Dan Hennigan, a former minor leaguer. “As long as he keeps putting in this work, he’s going to be a really, really solid baseball player at a really, really high level.”

Already, Joey has a neon-ready nickname—Joey Baseball—and more than 24,000 followers on Instagram. Jewelry and apparel companies have asked him to hawk their stuff. On a rare family vacation in Florida, a boy approached Joey in a restaurant and asked for his autograph. But Joey Baseball has yet to learn cursive. He is, after all, only 10 years old. They snapped a picture instead.

Joey Erace is an extreme example of what has become a new reality for America’s aspiring young athletes and their families. Across the nation, kids of all skill levels, in virtually every team sport, are getting swept up by a youth-sports economy that increasingly resembles the pros at increasingly early ages. Neighborhood Little Leagues, town soccer associations and church basketball squads that bonded kids in a community—and didn’t cost as much as a rent check—have largely lost their luster. Little League participation, for example, is down 20% from its turn-of-the-century peak. These local leagues have been nudged aside by private club teams, a loosely governed constellation that includes everything from development academies affiliated with professional sports franchises to regional squads run by moonlighting coaches with little experience. The most competitive teams vie for talent and travel to national tournaments. Others are elite in name only, siphoning expensive participation fees from parents of kids with little hope of making the high school varsity, let alone the pros.

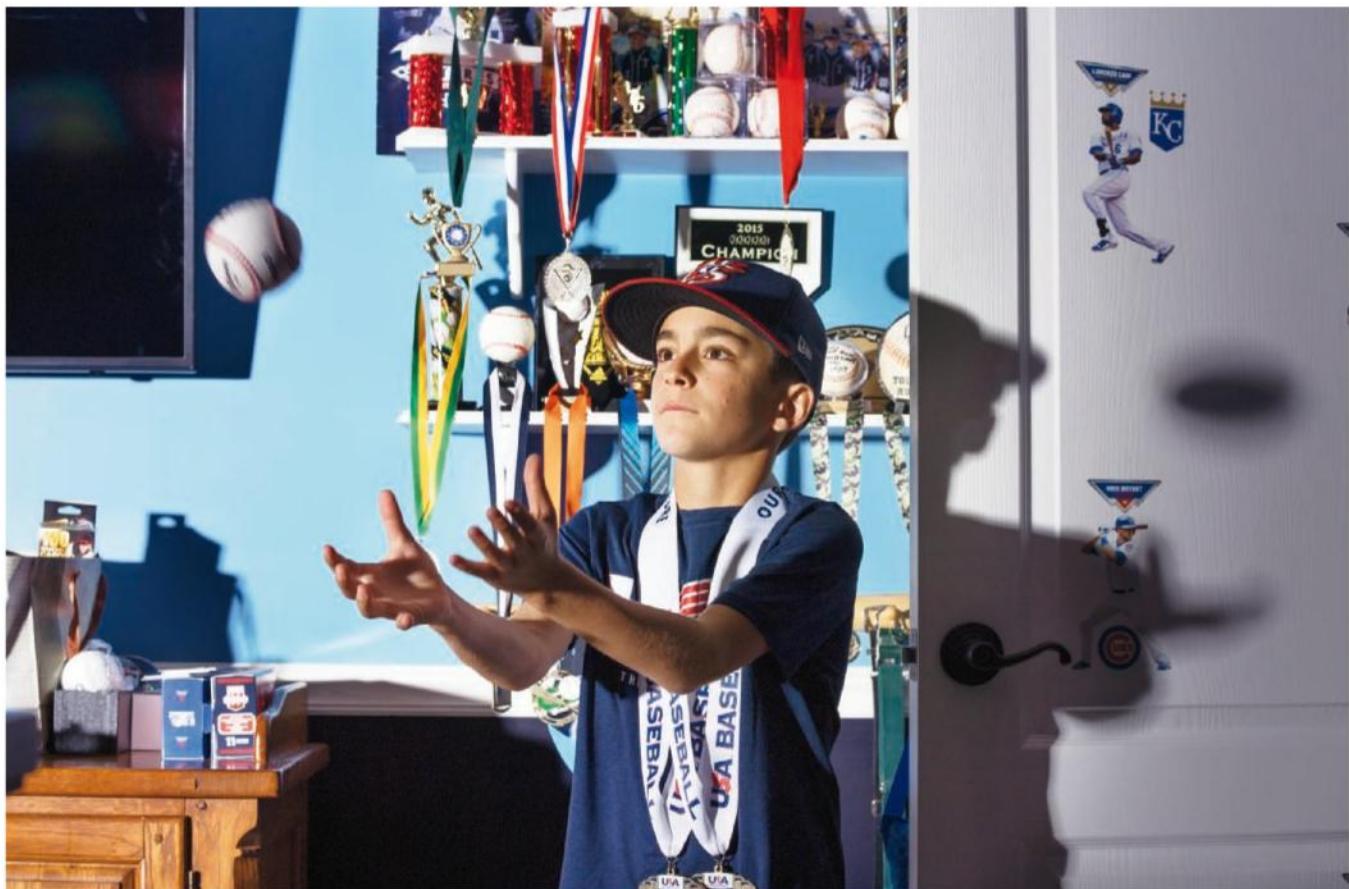
The cost for parents is steep. At the high end, families can spend more than 10% of their income on registration fees, travel, camps and equipment.

Joe Erace, who owns a salon and spas in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, says Joey’s budding baseball career has cost north of \$30,000. A volleyball dad from upstate New York spent \$20,000 one year on his daughter’s club team, including plenty on gas: up to four nights a week she commuted 2½ hours round-trip for practice, not getting home until 11:30 p.m. That pales beside one Springfield, Mo., mom, who this summer regularly made a seven-hour round-trip journey to ferry her 10- and 11-year-old sons to travel basketball practice. Others hand their children over entirely. A family from Ottawa sent their 13-year-old to New Jersey for a year, to increase his ice time on the travel hockey circuit. A sponsor paid the teen’s \$25,000 private-school tuition. This summer, 10 boys from across the U.S. stayed with host families in order to play for a St. Louis-based travel baseball club.

“It’s definitely taken over everything,” says Magali Sanchez, a legal records clerk from San Diego whose daughter Melanie Barcenas, 9, and son Xzavier Barcenas, 8, play travel soccer. To help pay for their fees, Sanchez’s husband Carlos, a gas-station attendant, will spend 12 hours on a Saturday carting supplies at tournaments. Practice and tournaments overtake nights and weekends like kudzu—Sanchez says they often have to skip family weddings and kids’ birthday parties. “This sports lifestyle is crazy,” she says. “But they’re your kids. You do anything for them.”

A range of private businesses are mining this deep, do-anything parental love. The U.S. youth-sports economy—which includes everything from travel to private coaching to apps that organize leagues and livestream games—is now a \$15.3 billion market, according to WinterGreen Research, a private firm that tracks the industry. And the pot is rapidly getting bigger. According to figures that WinterGreen provided exclusively to TIME, the nation’s youth-sports industry has grown by 55% since 2010.

The numbers have been catnip for investors. A top NBA star and the billionaire owner of the NFL’s most valuable team own equity in youth-sports startups. Major media and retail companies are investing in technology that manages peewee schedules. And municipalities that once vied for minor-league teams are now banking on youth sports to boost



local economies, issuing bonds for lavish complexes that they hope will lure glove-toting tykes and their families.

There are upsides to the frenzy. Some kids thrive off intense competition, and the best players receive an unprecedented level of coaching and training. The travel circuit can also bring people of different backgrounds together in a way that local leagues by definition do not.

But as community-based teams give way to a more mercenary approach, it's worth asking what's lost in the process. Already, there are worrying signs. A growing body of research shows that intense early specialization in a single sport increases the risk of injury, burnout and depression. Fees and travel costs are pricing out lower-income families. Some kids who don't show talent at a young age are discouraged from ever participating in organized sports. Those who do often chase scholarships they have a minuscule chance of earning.

"For better or worse, youth sports is

being privatized," says Jordan Fliegel, an entrepreneur who has capitalized on the shift. Whatever the answer is, the transition has been seismic, with implications for small towns, big businesses and millions of families.

**THE UNITED STATES** Specialty Sports Association, or USSSA, is a nonprofit with 501(c)(4) status, a designation for organizations that promote social welfare. According to its most recent available IRS filings, it generated \$13.7 million in revenue in 2015, and the CEO received \$831,200 in compensation. The group holds tournaments across the nation, and it ranks youth teams in basketball, baseball and softball. The softball rankings begin with teams age 6 and under. Baseball starts at age 4.

Entering June, Joey Erace's Dallas-area team, the Texas Bombers, was third in the USSSA's 10-and-under baseball power ranking. The Alamo (Texas) Drillers were No. 1. This summer, Luke Martinez, 10,

NAME

**JOEY  
ERACE**

AGE

**10**

**SPORT** *Baseball*

"I love working hard," says Joey, who lives in southern New Jersey but has suited up for teams based in California and Texas. His Instagram account @joeybaseball12 has more than 24,000 followers.

played second base for the Drillers. His family lives in a well-appointed mobile home in south San Antonio. Luke's mom Nalone cooks for a food truck. Luke's dad Jerry is a logistics coordinator at a printer

## THE LONG SHOT

**The odds of playing competitively after high school are slim**

### BASKETBALL

1 dot = 291 players

**541,000**

boys play in high school...

**1 in 99**

Go on to play in NCAA Division I ...

**1 in 1,860**

Go on to play in the NBA

### SOCcer

417,000 boys play in high school...

**1 in 73**

Will play Division I

**1 in 835**

Will play in MLS

### BASEBALL

483,000 boys play in high school...

**1 in 47**

Will play Division I

**1 in 764**

Will play in MLB

### FOOTBALL

1.1 million boys play in high school...

**1 in 41**

Will play Division I

**1 in 603**

Will play in the NFL

NOTES: ODDS BASED ON THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL PLAYERS IN 2013, NCAa PLAYERS IN 2013 AND PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS IN 2015. ODDS ACCOUNT FOR THE NUMBER OF NON-U.S. PLAYERS IN PRO LEAGUES AND AVERAGE CAREER LENGTH OF PRO PLAYERS. SOURCE: SCHOLARSHIPSTATS.COM

and copier company. He works overtime whenever possible to save for Luke's frequent overnight trips across Texas and to Louisiana, North Carolina and Florida. The family has skipped car payments and put off home repairs to help.

Like millions of sports parents, the Martinezes hope that Luke's quick bat will lead to a college scholarship. There may be no single factor driving the professionalization of youth sports more than the dream of free college. With the cost of higher education skyrocketing—and athletic-department budgets swelling—NCAA schools now hand out \$3 billion in scholarships a year. "That's a lot of chum to throw into youth sports," says Tom Farrey, executive director of the Aspen Institute's Sports & Society program. "It makes the fish a little bit crazy."

The odds are not in anyone's favor. Only 2% of high school athletes go on to play at the top level of college sports, the NCAA's Division I. For most, a savings account makes more sense than private coaching. "I've seen parents spend a couple of hundred thousand dollars pursuing a college scholarship," says Travis Dorsch, founding director of the Families in Sport Lab at Utah State University. "They could have set it aside for the damn college."

Still, the scholarship chase trickles down to every level. College coaches are now courting middle-schoolers, and competitive high school teams scout the club ranks. In some places, travel teams have supplanted high school squads as the priority for top players. Kids learn early that it's imperative to attend travel tournaments—and impress. Katherine Sinclair, 12, has played basketball games in Philadelphia and New York City on the same day, but she embraces the grind. "I don't have that long until I'm in eighth grade," she says. "That's when college scouts start looking at me. It's when I have to work my butt off."

The Internet has emerged as a key middleman, equal parts sorting mechanism and hype machine. For virtually every sport, there is a site offering scouting reports and rankings. Want to know the top 15-and-under girls' volleyball teams? PrepVolleyball.com has you covered (for a subscription starting at \$37.95 per year). The basketball site middleschoolelite.com evaluates kids as young as 7 with no regard for hyper-

## PAYING TO PLAY

Joining a high school travel team can cost families upward of \$3,000 per season. Here's how that price tag breaks down for a sample baseball/softball player.

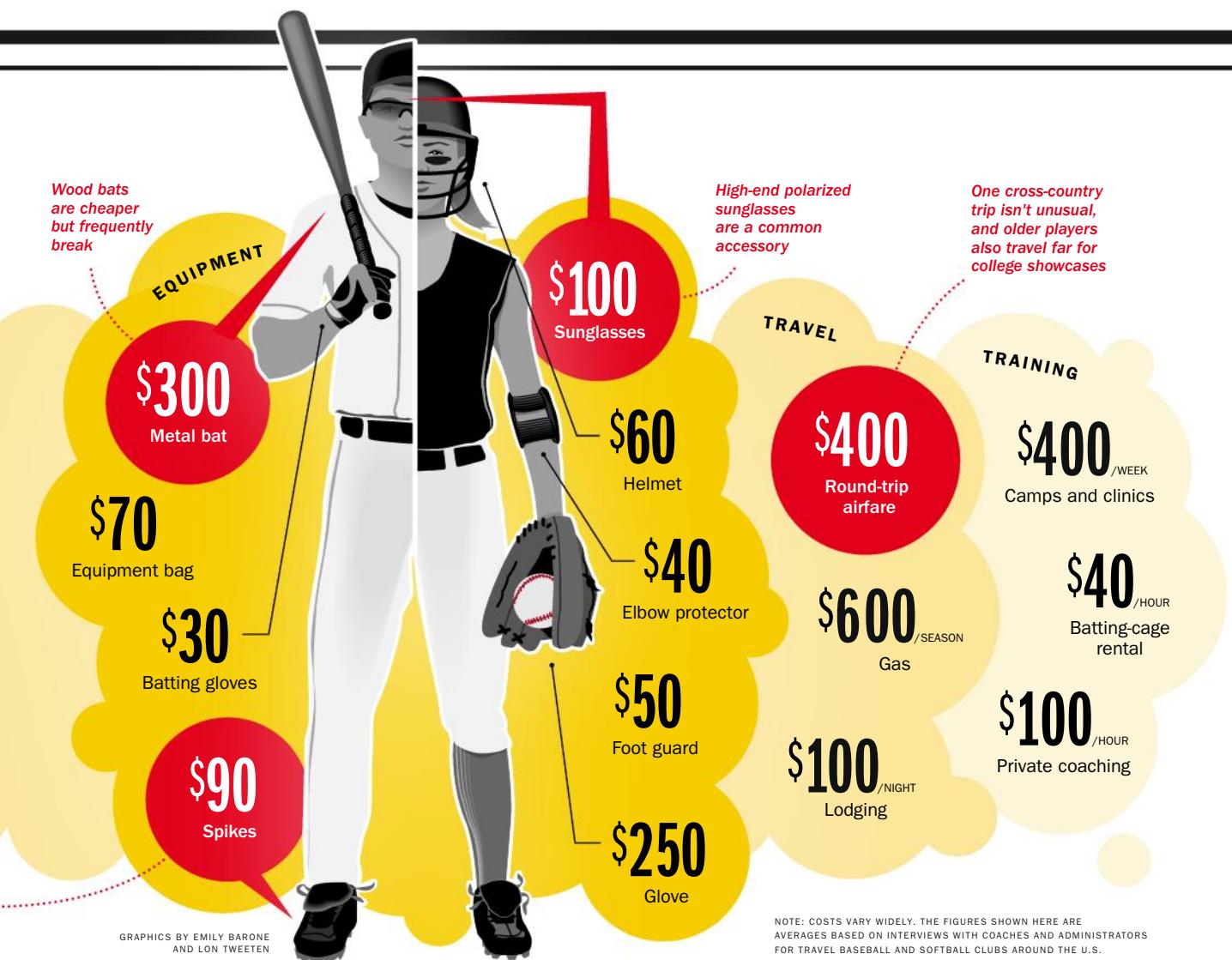


bole: a second-grader from Georgia is "a man among boys with his mind-set and skill set"; a third-grader from Ohio is "pro-bound."

Social-media-savvy parents now build Twitter and Instagram feeds around their young athletes. One such account calls itself "a brand inspired by my 11 yr old son's unique style and attitude on and off the Baseball Field."

Children sense that the stakes are rising. In a 2016 study published in the journal *Family Relations*, Dorsch and his colleagues found that the more money families pour into youth sports, the more pressure their kids feel—and the less they enjoy and feel committed to their sport.

Even well-meaning parents, meanwhile, can find themselves swept up. "You say to yourself, Am I keeping up?" says Rosemary Brewer, a nonprofit executive in Portland, Ore., who has mixed feelings about placing her two sons, 11 and 15, on travel lacrosse teams. "There's



pressure, especially if your kids have some talent. You feel it a little more. But we want the kids to have fun and be with their friends. We have to take a step back and keep asking ourselves, What's the end goal?"

This parenting experience is new, given that the hypercharged kids' sports scene didn't exist on this scale just a few years ago. "When parents enter the

youth-sports development complex, they're naive," says sports psychologist Jim Taylor. "They absorb the message they hear most: 'You mean, your kid's not playing on a travel team? She's not playing all the time? What's wrong?'" Taylor, who's writing a book about youth-sports parenting, has two daughters, 12 and 10, who ski and swim. "It's hard not to get sucked in," he says. "Even for someone

like myself, a quote-unquote expert on this stuff. Because I'm human. I'm a dad."

**THERE ARE FEW** better places to take the measure of the youth-sports industrial complex than the Star, the gleaming, 91-acre, \$1.5 billion new headquarters and practice facility of the Dallas Cowboys. Turn left upon entering the building and you'll find the offices of Blue



Star Sports, a firm that has raised more than \$200 million since April 2016 to acquire 18 companies that do things like process payments for club teams, offer performance analytics for seventh-grade hoops games and provide digital social platforms for young athletes.

Blue Star's investors include Bain Capital; 32 Equity, the investment arm of the NFL; and Cowboys owner Jerry Jones, who leases Blue Star space in his headquarters. The company's goal is to dominate all aspects of the youth-sports market, and it uses an affiliation with the pros to help. Blue Star's logo bears a not-coincidental resemblance to the one seen on national TV every Sunday, and the company's conference room has a view of the Jones family boardroom. The connection is clear for kids and investors alike.

Other major companies have also entered the fray. The national retailer Dick's Sporting Goods has acquired companies that specialize in online scheduling and score tracking for youth sports. Last year NBC bought Sport Ngin, a scheduling and social app that had raised \$39 million in venture funding, and rechristened it SportsEngine. In August, SportsEngine launched a searchable directory of more than 100,000 youth-sports camps, teams and leagues. Time Inc., TIME's parent company, launched Sports Illustrated Play after acquiring three youth-sports-software startups. SI Play's apps now have 17 million monthly unique users. In the

NAME \_

**KING-RILEY  
OWENS**

AGE \_

**9**

SPORT \_ **Basketball**

King-Riley, who is ranked as a five-star prospect by the National Youth Basketball Report, lives in L.A. but has already played in tournaments in Utah, Texas and Nevada. His parents have used GoFundMe to help pay for the travel. If the NBA doesn't work out, King-Riley wants to be a veterinarian.





NAME \_

**MELANIE  
BARCENAS**

AGE \_

**9**

SPORT \_ **Soccer**

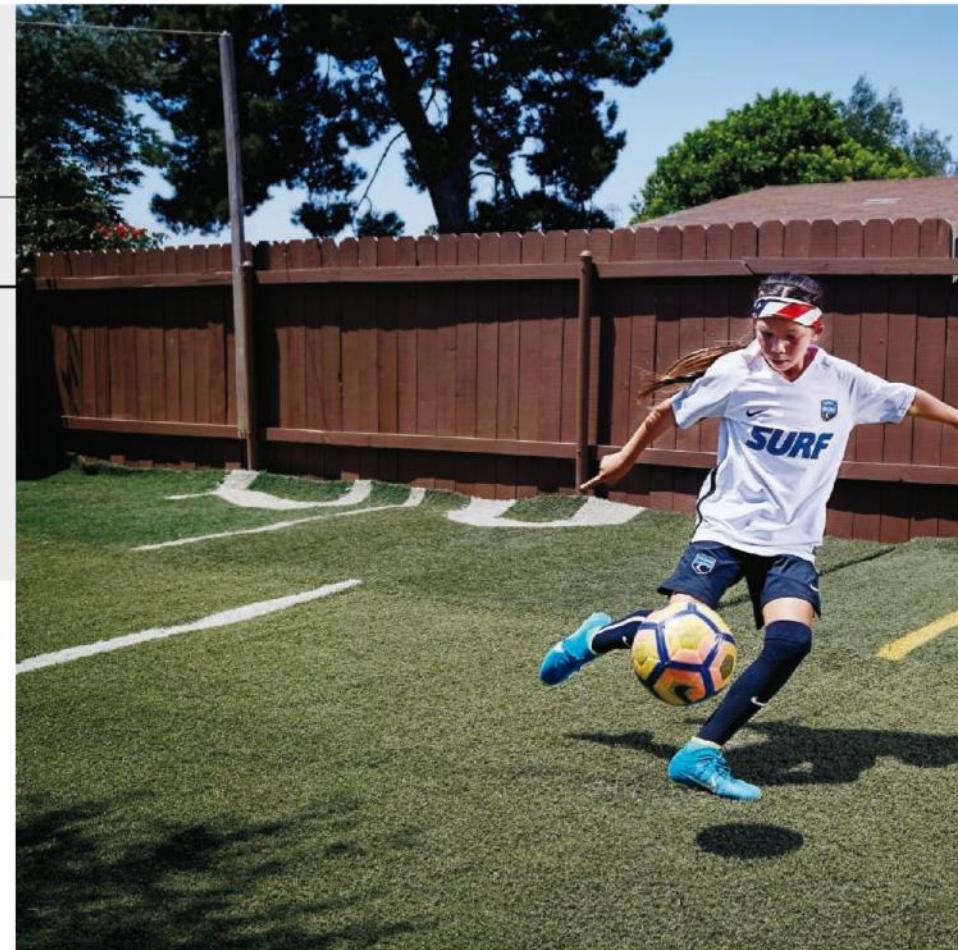
Melanie, practicing in her San Diego backyard, hopes to follow in the footsteps of the superstar Neymar. "He plays just like me," she says. Melanie plays multiple games most weekends. To save money, her family stays in a hotel only if a game is more than a four-hour drive from home.

past 18 months, investors have plowed over \$1 billion into the youth-sports market, according to SI Play CEO Jeff Karp.

The boom has given rise to countless entrepreneurial efforts, from new facilities to recruiting sites to private-coaching outfits. Even during the depths of the Great Recession, revenue for Travel Team USA, a company that books youth-sports travel, continued to double year over year. In 2012, entrepreneur Fliegel launched CoachUp, an app that connects young athletes with coaches. The NBA star Stephen Curry is an investor. "It doesn't hurt to say Steph's one of the bosses," says Victor Hall, a New York City teacher and coach who calls the private hoops lessons he offers through the app a "thriving" side business.

Across the U.S., the rise in travel teams has led to the kind of facilities arms race once reserved for big colleges and the pros. Cities and towns are using tax money to build or incentivize play-and-stay mega-complexes, betting that the influx of visitors will lift the local economy.

That was the thinking in Westfield, Ind., which was hunting for ways to expand the commercial tax base of the small city some 20 miles north of downtown Indianapolis. "We wondered, Is it conceivable to create an industry around family travel sports?" says mayor Andy Cook. Concluding that it was, Westfield issued \$70 million in bonds to build Grand Park Sports Campus, a 400-acre complex that



opened in 2014 and includes 31 grass and synthetic fields for soccer, lacrosse and other field sports, 26 softball and baseball diamonds, and a 370,000-square-foot indoor facility. The city is hoping that tax revenue generated by new hotels, retail outlets and medical facilities near the park will eventually pay off the debt.

Westfield officials had considered attempting to draw a minor-league baseball team to the city. "That gives you some prestige," says Cook. "But it's not really our moneymaker. Our moneymaker is regional tournaments, under 16 years of age. Because they bring Mom, Dad, brother, sister, grandparents."

The pioneer of this trend is the ESPN Wide World of Sports Complex, which opened in 1997 on the grounds of Disney World in Orlando. The 220-acre venue allows Disney to collect revenue from tournament fees, hotel stays and theme-park tickets, while giving it another way to

win the hearts—and future wallets—of its youngest customers. Business is thriving. Wide World of Sports hosted 385,285 athletes in 2016, up 28% since 2011.

Sometime this winter, the Sports KingDome, a facility with 347,000 sq. ft. of indoor space—enough to fit a dozen multisport fields, or six Little League baseball fields—is slated to open on the site of a former IBM campus in East Fishkill, N.Y., some 70 miles north of New York City. It will become one of the largest domes on the planet, and the owner plans to auction naming rights to the highest bidder. The \$25 million, all-weather complex will allow families in the populous northeastern U.S. to play travel soccer, lacrosse and baseball 12 months a year, just like they do in the Sun Belt.

**WOULD THAT BE SO BAD?** Many families say they enjoy the travel-sports experience. Parents bond with one another.



Kids make new friends. "We have friends and family tell us that it's too much, too soon," says Jerry Martinez, Luke's father. "But this is his passion. I'm not going to stomp on it."

There are mounting concerns, however, over the consequences of such intensity, particularly at young ages. The average number of sports played by children ages 6 to 17 has dipped for three straight years, according to the Sports & Fitness Industry Association. In a study published in the May issue of *American Journal of Sports Medicine*, University of Wisconsin researchers found that young athletes who participated in their primary sport for more than eight months in a year were more likely to report overuse injuries.

Intense specialization can also tax minds. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, "burnout, anxiety, depression and attrition are increased

in early specializers." The group says delaying specialization in most cases until late adolescence increases the likelihood of athletic success.

Devotion to a single sport may also be counterproductive to reaching that holy grail: the college scholarship. In a survey of 296 NCAA Division I male and female athletes, UCLA researchers discovered that 88% played an average of two to three sports as children.

Other consequences are more immediate. As expensive travel teams replace community leagues, more kids are getting shut out of organized sports. Some 41% of children from households earning \$100,000 or more have participated in team sports, according to the Sports & Fitness Industry Association. In households with income of \$25,000 or less, participation is 19%.

**ONE WEEKEND IN EARLY JUNE**, all eyes were on Joey Baseball. "Is that him?" a rival player asked his coach. Yes, indeed, it was Joey Erace of southern New Jersey in the flesh, warming up on a field in the town of Sulphur, La., where he had flown to play for the Texas Bombers at a regional tournament.

In addition to Joey, the Bombers imported two star players from California and a power hitter from Mexico, who smacked a moonshot home run in a preliminary-round game. Bombers coach Lale Esquivel, who won the College World Series at the University of Miami in 1999, makes no apologies for running his team like a professional outfit. "I can see talent at a young age," Esquivel says. "My son is special. I want to surround him with the best kids from across the country. In return, playing on my team is going to help your son. Do we win? Of course we win. If I'm going to be investing all this time and money, we might as well win."

Still, amid the plane rides, autograph requests and high-pressure tournaments, there are moments when things lurch into perspective. At one point during the weekend in Louisiana, Joe Erace tucked Joey's pants in for him and paused. "Sometimes when I'm getting on him a bit," he says, "my wife reminds me that Joey still thinks a big fat guy in a red suit delivers presents all around the world."

—With reporting by ABIGAIL ABRAMS AND TARA JOHNSON/NEW YORK □

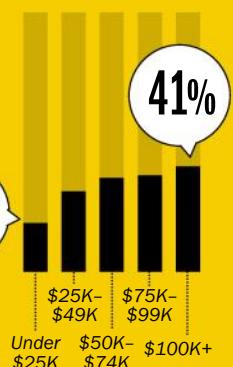
### THE MONEY CRUNCH

**Families are spending more on youth sports**

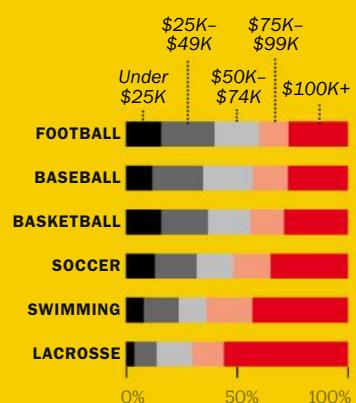


**But the rising costs have shut out many families**

Participation rates, by family income



Percentage of players per sport, by household income



NOTES: PARTICIPATION RATES BASED ON 6- TO 17-YEAR-OLDS WHO PLAY REGULARLY

SOURCES: WINTERGREEN RESEARCH; SPORTS & FITNESS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION; ASPEN INSTITUTE

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# Time Off



**The new  
science of  
the truly  
unstoppable,  
impossible-  
to-resist  
summer jam**

By Raisa Bruner

*Daddy  
Yankee and  
Luis Fonsi,  
creators of  
“Despacito”*

*“ESTO HAY QUE TOMARLO SIN NINGÚN apuro,”* Luis Fonsi and Daddy Yankee implore in the first verse of “Despacito.” Take it slow, in other words.

Which makes sense considering that’s what *despacito* means in Spanish. But the track’s rise to becoming the undisputed song of the summer this year—not to mention the most-watched video of all time—was anything but sluggish.

“Despacito,” along with its remix, reigns by every conceivable music metric, topping *Billboard*’s charts for more than 14 weeks in a row. The Spanish-language hit—created by Fonsi, a classically trained Latin artist, and Yankee, the king of reggaeton, and later remixed by Justin Bieber—was first released in January. By the end of the school year, “Despacito” had achieved the kind of

cultural ubiquity that’s made it a must-play everywhere from Ibizan clubs and Colombian radio to bar mitzvahs on the Upper East Side.

**IT HAPPENS EVERY SUMMER.** Last year it was Drake’s dancehall anthem “One Dance”; Wiz Khalifa’s tear-jerking “See You Again” the previous summer; and way before, it was Paul Anka singing about being forlorn (“Lonely Boy”) and Elton John and Kiki Dee begging to keep their hearts intact (“Don’t Go Breaking My Heart”). But “Despacito” is different. For one, it’s rewritten the rules of music promotion in the wake of streaming music. And it heralds a new era of globalized hits when foreign-language tracks can succeed in English-dominated markets. The label “world music” used

to evoke the kind of soundtrack that accompanies couples’ massage. A success like “Despacito” makes it clear the genre has since been transformed.

Fonsi, who is Puerto Rican by birth but calls Miami home, has been a force in the Latin pop scene for nearly two decades. Two years ago, he says he woke up with the “Despacito” melody—a slinky acoustic guitar riff that rises and falls with anticipation—playing in his head. At a studio session that day with Panamanian songwriter Erika Ender, the duo crafted the beginnings of a hit. “It just came together the right way: the right song, the right timing, the right lyric,” he says, describing the writing experience as “very magical.”

Next, Fonsi tapped fellow Puerto

## Songs that won the summer

Industry veterans like Ed Sheeran, DJ Khaled and Bruno Mars battled for chart dominance. Here’s a closer look at what they turned out for 2017. —R.B.

	<b>“SHAPE OF YOU”</b> by Ed Sheeran		<b>“DESPACITO”</b> by Luis Fonsi feat. Daddy Yankee; remix feat. Justin Bieber		<b>“THAT’S WHAT I LIKE”</b> by Bruno Mars		<b>“BELIEVER”</b> by Imagine Dragons
<b>THEME</b>	 		 				
<b>SONG PREMIERE</b>	Jan. 6	Jan. 12	Jan. 30		Feb. 1		
<b>YOUTUBE VIDEO VIEWS</b>	2.1 billion	3.3 billion	855 million		180 million		
<b>WEEKS ON BILLBOARD HOT 100</b>	31	30	30		27		
<b>SPOTIFY STREAMS</b>	1,242,254,137	1,389,946,303*	508,586,066		363,046,867		
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>A-</b> Sheeran’s sound evolves smartly with this mix of minimalist dancehall and hand-clap rhythm.	<b>A</b> With its infectious reggaeton beat and Latin lyricism, “Despacito” is a near-perfect summer song.	<b>B+</b> Mars’ retro-soul jam is slick and appealing, but doesn’t innovate beyond his signature style.	<b>B-</b> An uplifting rock-meets-trap anthem, “Believer” sinks beneath the weight of its own repetitive drumbeats.			
<b>KEY</b>	 wealth  love  sex  identity  partying						

\*COMBINED SPOTIFY STREAMS FOR THE ORIGINAL AND THE REMIX

Rican artist Daddy Yankee to feature on the song. Yankee's signature raps—delivered over repetitive, almost hollow snare-drum rhythm—have made him Spotify's most-streamed artist, above pop stars like Ed Sheeran. Together, Fonsi and Yankee rearranged the track, adding in Yankee's urban aesthetic. "And we made a hit," Yankee says.

**WHEN IT CAME OUT** in January, "Despacito" shot up the Latin charts and made headway on mainstream ones as well. Then, Fonsi says, "I got this call from Justin Bieber that he loved the song and that he wanted to release [the remix of] it in four days." Fonsi sent a translated version to Bieber in Colombia, where the singer was on tour. He got back a remix that was,

surprisingly, still mostly Spanish. (The last Spanish-language track to reach No. 1 was "Macarena" in 1996.) Bieber, who has racked up five No. 1s in the space of just 20 months, proved to have the golden touch, his remix rocketing "Despacito" even higher.

Star power lit the fire but streaming helped stoke the flames, says Matt Medved, a *Billboard* director. "Streaming was the difference maker in 'Despacito' becoming historic, rather than just another song of the summer," he argues. The number of streaming-music subscribers has nearly doubled in the last year. In Latin American countries alone, subscribers increased over 50%; overall streams are up over 30% globally. The audience for music available digitally is bigger than ever and, consequently,

plays a more significant role in the charting calculus.

Then there's the fact that this song—with its nimble opening riff, sensual lyricism and reggaeton beat—is just the latest in a string of Latin- and Caribbean-influenced hits, all of which conditioned listeners to look for genres farther afield from mainstream rock and pop. "We figured out that this fusion between Latin pop and Latin urban music with a little bit of a tropical feel was where the song needed to be," Fonsi says. He credits a legion of crossover artists like Enrique Iglesias and Shakira for helping pave the way for his success this year. Which is all to say "Despacito" hints at what's to come: a generation of music that's diverse in heritage and global in reach. □

					
<b>"HUMBLE"</b> by Kendrick Lamar	<b>"UNFORGETTABLE"</b> by French Montana feat. Swae Lee	<b>"ATTENTION"</b> by Charlie Puth	<b>"I'M THE ONE"</b> by DJ Khaled feat. Justin Bieber, Chance the Rapper, Quavo, Lil Wayne	<b>"FEELS"</b> by Calvin Harris feat. Katy Perry, Pharrell Williams, Big Sean	<b>"WILD THOUGHTS"</b> by DJ Khaled feat. Rihanna and Bryson Tiller
					
March 30	April 7	April 21	April 28	June 16	June 16
284 million	277 million	362 million	624 million	134 million	306 million
19	18	16	15	8	8
475,981,028	371,843,815	339,770,110	499,736,541	195,967,676	263,980,469
<b>A</b> Sharp rhymes over an abrasive beat aren't conventional summer fare. But Lamar makes unfiltered work.	<b>B</b> The chilled-out rap on "Unforgettable" is, more or less, forgettable. But a slow tropical beat helps the track stand out.	<b>C+</b> "Attention" starts as a ballad, builds to standard-issue radio pop and stretches Puth's voice to its upper limits.	<b>B</b> Khaled and the A-list squad he's assembled mostly phone it in on this mash-up of self-congratulatory bluster.	<b>C</b> Pharrell adds a needed kick of funk, but the melody is thin even with Perry's attempt at spunkly delivery.	<b>A-</b> A Santana sample means the tune is memorable—but derivative. Rihanna, as usual, brings the sensuality.



Dickinson, as Frankie in *Beach Rats*, explores sexuality in darkness

## MOVIES

# A portrait of male beauty in anguish

IDEALLY, A PERSON'S SEXUALITY would always be a private matter not subject to public judgment. But who we are inside doesn't always square with the world we were born into. That's the painful, tensile truth behind Eliza Hittman's *Beach Rats*, winner of the director's prize earlier this year at Sundance. Frankie (played by British actor Harris Dickinson) has grown up at the outer edge of working-class Brooklyn, hanging out with macho kids whose muscles look as if they'd been sculpted specifically for display on the beach nearby. At times Frankie and his friends, with their classically proportioned brawn, look like the spiritual kin of the heavenly male bodies from Claire Denis' 1999 French classic *Beau Travail*.

But Frankie has a life that neither his friends nor his mother (Kate Hodge) nor the young woman he's tentatively dating (Madeline Weinstein) know about. At night he cruises gay chat rooms, and he

eventually musters the courage to meet some of these men in real life. What's more, Frankie's father is rounding the end of a losing bout with cancer. Frankie can hardly face any of it, so he does what he's always done: get high with his boneheaded friends.

Good-looking people may seem to have it all, but Frankie, with his cushiony lips and guarded eyes, is a vision of male beauty in turmoil. Dickinson is superb at tracing that veiled anguish, and Hittman—who wrote and directed the 2013 film *It Felt Like Love*—is a discreet and sympathetic

guide to his fractured world. Shot by Hélène Louvart, *Beach Rats* is also gorgeous to look at. When Frankie and his pals drop by a vaping bar for a fleeting escape from reality, the smoke they exhale fans out around them in fat, lush plumes. It's sensual and evocative—a phantom of the earthier sexuality Frankie can't bring himself to express. —STEPHANIE ZACHAREK

**FILM 101**  
Growing up in 1990s NYC, *Beach Rats* writer-director Eliza Hittman would cut school to see films by indie directors like Hal Hartley.

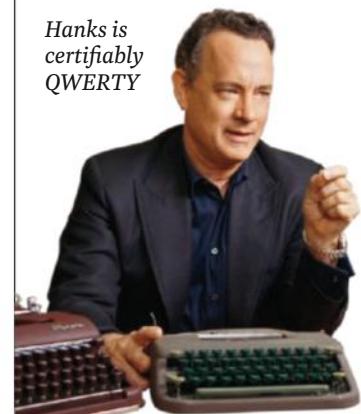
## MOVIES

# The soul of an old machine

PEOPLE WHO LOVE TYPE-writers—you know who you are—shouldn't tap the space bar once, let alone twice, before rushing to see Doug Nichol's agile, deeply affectionate documentary *California Typewriter*. But anyone who loves machines, poetry or, better yet, the poetry of machines should see it too.

Nichol has sought out people who cherish and use these marvelous machines regularly, including the late, great Sam Shepard (who loved his Swiss-made 1960s Hermes, which his son found at a swap meet) and Tom Hanks (who makes the case, upper and lower, for the typewritten thank-you note over the facile, dashed-off email). But the movie's true star is Ken Alexander, ace repairman at the 68-year-old Berkeley, Calif., shop from which the film takes its name. Here Alexander explains why, if forced to choose, Smith Corona would be his favorite make: "I like 'em because they got a cool, nice touch on 'em. I think a Smith Corona is like a good version of a Chevy. It holds up." Now that's poetry. Exclamation mark. —S.Z.

Hanks is certifiably QWERTY

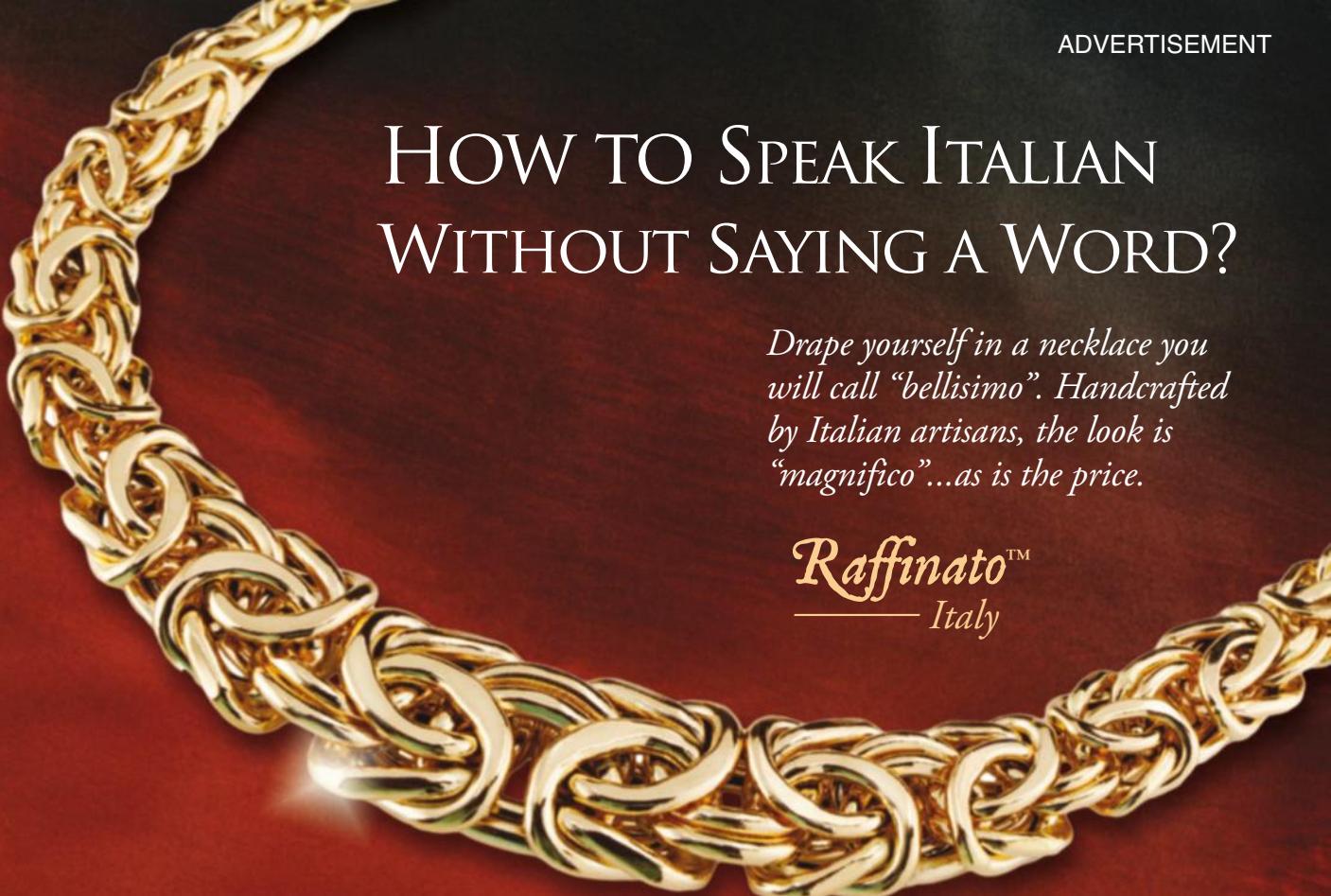


BEACH RATS: NEON; CALIFORNIA TYPEWRITER: GRAVITAS VENTURES

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## PROFILE

## Jesmyn Ward, heir to Faulkner, probes the specter of race in the South

By Sarah Begley

“TO UNDERSTAND THE WORLD, YOU MUST FIRST understand a place like Mississippi” goes a line often attributed to William Faulkner. More than half a century later, Jesmyn Ward may be the newest bard of global wisdom.

The writer rocketed to literary fame in 2011 when she won the National Book Award for her second novel, *Salvage the Bones*, a lyrical Hurricane Katrina tale. As in her first novel, *Where the Line Bleeds*, the characters in *Salvage* live in the fictional Mississippi Gulf Coast hamlet of Bois Sauvage, which is based on Ward’s native DeLisle. Six years and two nonfiction books later, Ward has returned to fiction, and to Bois Sauvage, with *Sing, Unburied, Sing*, a mystical story about race, family and the long shadow of history.

Ward, 40, wrote her first two novels while moving around the country for writing programs and fellowships, but she

has since returned home and started a family. *Sing, Unburied, Sing* is the first novel she’s written from there and the first she’s written as a mother. “The figurative language that I use is so informed by this place and by the things that I see and experience here,” she says, “that it helped me write *Sing*, because I’m able to observe and see these

things and incorporate them into my writing.” Consider how nature relates to human behavior in this description of a grandfather on a difficult morning: “He matched the sky, which hung low, a silver colander full to leak.” Or when a mother watches her daughter cling to her son: “She sticks to him, sure as a burr: her arms and legs thorny and cleaving.”

Ward’s world building of Bois Sauvage recalls Faulkner’s fictional Yoknapatawpha County, where he set many of his novels. “So much of his work was centered in this place that he made up in Mississippi, with this revolving set of characters that popped up in his work again and again,” she says by phone from DeLisle. “I understand that in some ways I’m attempting to do the same thing, to create this world and render it real and on the page.”

*Sing* is her riskiest work yet. Magical realism is in full effect: ghosts appear to certain characters, while others “hear” the thoughts of fellow humans as well as animals. Trouble calls for voodoo. It’s territory she’s never tread before, and her editor, Kathryn Belden, says the risk-taking helped her grow as an artist.

And these woods are savage indeed. While Belden says Ward does not write “with the news cycle in mind,” the novel

**I know what he is saying, like the birds I hear honking and flying south in the winter, like any other animal. I’m coming home.’**

JESMYN WARD, in *Sing, Unburied, Sing*



**AMERICAN ODYSSEY**  
Ward’s new novel references works by William Faulkner and Toni Morrison as well as stories from the Bible.

“ends up touching on a lot of issues that are part of the national dialogue.” Brutally relevant concerns shape the narrative and characters. Leonie, in the grips of cocaine addiction, has two kids with her partner Michael, who is just getting out of prison at the beginning of *Sing*. Leonie is black, Michael is white. Their son Jojo, 13, has mostly been raised by his stalwart, loving black grandparents; his white grandparents refuse to acknowledge him. Jojo acts as proxy parent to his little sister Kayla, who would rather seek comfort from him than from their unreliable mother.

Writing the character of an irresponsible mom was “really hard,” says Ward. “I’m a mom, I have a 4-year-old and now I have a 10-month-old, and so I think that my initial unwillingness to write from her perspective stemmed from my concern about the ways that



*Ward, who teaches creative writing at Tulane, set her new novel in a coastal Mississippi town*

she was failing her children. It was hard for me to get past that. She's really distasteful to me as a character and as a person." But Ward empathized with Leonie by giving her a backstory not unlike her own: both the character and the author lost a teenage brother. While the fictional one gets shot by a white boy in a hunting incident, Ward's brother was killed by a white drunk driver. It's an event Ward wrote about in her 2013 memoir *Men We Reaped*. "I didn't want people to think that Leonie was some sort of stand-in for me in the book," she says. "But I felt like at Leonie's center, there's a great loss ... it's unhealed and it's festering in some ways. I just felt like it motivates so much of what she does that that had to be it, she had to have lost a sibling."

Ward's characters are informed of her own deep knowledge of a town like Bois

Sauvage. For *Sing*, Ward asked herself what life would be like for a mixed-race boy like Jojo in contemporary Mississippi, a place where schools are still struggling with segregation and interracial dating has been a historic taboo. "I wanted to understand how he would navigate something of a coming of age in the modern South, where, yes, it is modern, but there are multiple waves of the past here," she says.

The family in *Sing* deals with problems that are representative of a town in a state that set a new record for deaths by drug overdose last year. Mississippi has the highest poverty rate in the country and one of the highest unemployment rates, and is often ranked among the hungriest, unhealthiest and worst-educated places to live. Jojo and Kayla represent the future of their town, and while they have inherited a beautiful

legacy from one set of grandparents in the form of their spiritual powers, statistically speaking, they're up against a tragic litany of obstacles.

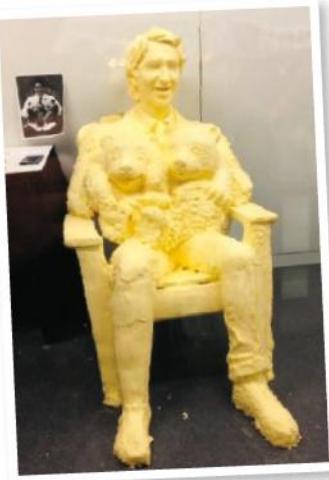
These themes congregate in Ward's nonfiction too. After *Men We Reaped*, which focused on the untimely deaths of five young black men in her community, including her brother and a cousin, Ward edited *The Fire This Time*. The 2016 anthology positioned essays from younger writers, including Edwidge Danticat, Claudia Rankine and Isabel Wilkerson, in the spirit of James Baldwin's *The Fire Next Time*. Just as the 1963 best seller reflected on the particular civil rights struggles of the period, Ward's anthology was sparked by the shooting of unarmed young black men like Trayvon Martin and Michael Brown, and offered ruminations on the unique struggles and the path ahead for black Americans.

Tension is still real in DeLisle, a tiny town of around 1,000 people, where Ward says her friends have felt "really disappointed" since the election.

"There was something so empowering about having President Obama in office, because I know that for many of us, that's something that we never thought that we'd see in our lifetime," she says. To see the election of Donald Trump and the hordes of his supporters who were comfortable with his language about race—not to mention the race hatred visible in Charlottesville and Boston in recent weeks—is like "we've been reminded once again that we live in the South," she says, "that we live in a place where throughout the centuries and throughout the decades, our lives have been considered worthless."

This keen attention to history's bitter hold on the present will likely continue to motivate Ward. For her next novel, Ward will head along the Gulf Coast to New Orleans, where she'll write about "the height of the domestic slave trade, in the early 1800s." But she promises a return to Bois Sauvage. "I love creating that community and writing about that place, because I think in some ways Bois Sauvage is like the DeLisle of my past; it's like the DeLisle of the '80s that I can never return to. So in some ways, when I write about Bois Sauvage, I'm writing about a home that I've lost."

## Time Off PopChart



The Canadian National Exhibition unveiled a **butter sculpture** based on a 2016 photo of Prime Minister **Justin Trudeau** holding two baby pandas at the Toronto Zoo.



A Canadian woman discovered her mother-in-law's long-lost engagement ring when she pulled up a carrot from her garden. **The veggie had grown around the ring.**



Swedish furniture chain Ikea released a do-it-yourself guide to making a **Game of Thrones**-style fur cape using its **shaggy rugs**.

**'It doesn't make any sense. It's happening, you guys. It's happening!'**

—**SARAH JESSICA PARKER**, narrating her awestruck response to the Aug. 21 solar eclipse in an Instagram video



Bonnie Tyler sang her '80s hit **"Total Eclipse of the Heart"** aboard the Royal Caribbean's Total Eclipse Cruise as the moon eclipsed the sun.

TIME'S WEEKLY TAKE ON

LOVE IT  
LEAVE IT

WHAT POPPED IN CULTURE



Swiss supermarket chain Coop announced that it will start **selling burger patties made from mealworms** as a substitute for beef.



Production on *Mission: Impossible 6* was put on hiatus after **Tom Cruise sustained a broken ankle while filming** the spy-thriller sequel.



High-end fashion designer Raf Simons is **selling a \$250 roll of duct tape** with slogans like **WALK WITH ME** that avant-garde dressers can stick on their outfits.

Solange Knowles is the latest celebrity to quit Twitter, sharing on Instagram that she was choosing to practice "self-preservation" **after the violent events in Charlottesville, Va.**



Chuck E. Cheese's **animatronic band is breaking up for good**—to be replaced by human performers—amid a revamp of the restaurant chain.

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# Me, my liberal wife and what happened when we went to a gun range

By Joel Stein

**THERE ARE PLENTY OF PEOPLE MY LOVELY WIFE** Cassandra rants against—some of whom don't even live in our house. But the ones who get it worst are gun owners. Having grown up in a rural, gun-loving town, she finds the preppers and vigilantes to be self-heroizing macho bullies who, now that I type this sentence, I am worried she's secretly attracted to.

Still, it was surprising that the week Donald Trump won the election, an event you probably know about because he is still talking about it, Cassandra said she was thinking about getting a gun. She wanted to protect herself from the people who had guns to protect themselves from people who wanted to take their guns, such as her. She is preparing for a civil war that deconstructionist philosophers dream of.

Turns out lots of women feel this way. Several of Cassandra's liberal friends have been talking about going to a gun range. Last February former National Guard member Marchelle Tigner started a gun course for women near Atlanta; since then she's been asked to teach more than 700 women in 11 other cities. Tigner suggested that I make the shooting experience as soothing as possible for Cassandra, spending a lot of time talking first. "Some men get so excited about shooting that the patience goes out the window," she explained, "because they're so excited about the bang." I wasn't at all sure we were still talking about guns.

**CASSANDRA ASKED ME** to take her to a shooting range for her birthday this year, so I called my friend Chris Cognac, who co-founded the international Coffee with a Cop program, for suggestions. Instead, Cognac invited us to the range at his station.

Cassandra put on a pair of sensible ankle booties and shiny black tights and banded her hair into a ponytail because there are no female-shooter role models outside of action movies. We arrived at the shockingly nice Hawthorne police station, not far from our house in Los Angeles, where Cognac and another officer took us downstairs to their huge shooting range. I asked if they were going to do a background check on us, but Cognac said it was unnecessary because he knew me. This seemed weird since he didn't know Cassandra, and they were giving a gun—in the middle of a police station—to a woman who wanted to learn to shoot because she opposed the current government. Meanwhile, I had to present a passport and driver's license, get finger-printed and be interviewed just to be able to leave my shoes on at airport security.



Cassandra couldn't believe how many shells were on the floor of the range and found the Beretta 92FS way bigger than the gun of her dreams. "I pictured a small handgun—a pink one I could put in my purse," she said. After a few rounds, the officers offered her a Mossberg 12-gauge shotgun. The kickback freaked her out, and the officers got closer, giving firm instructions to point at the target and "take your finger off the trigger" after firing, during which she was yelling, "Jesus!" and "Whoa!"

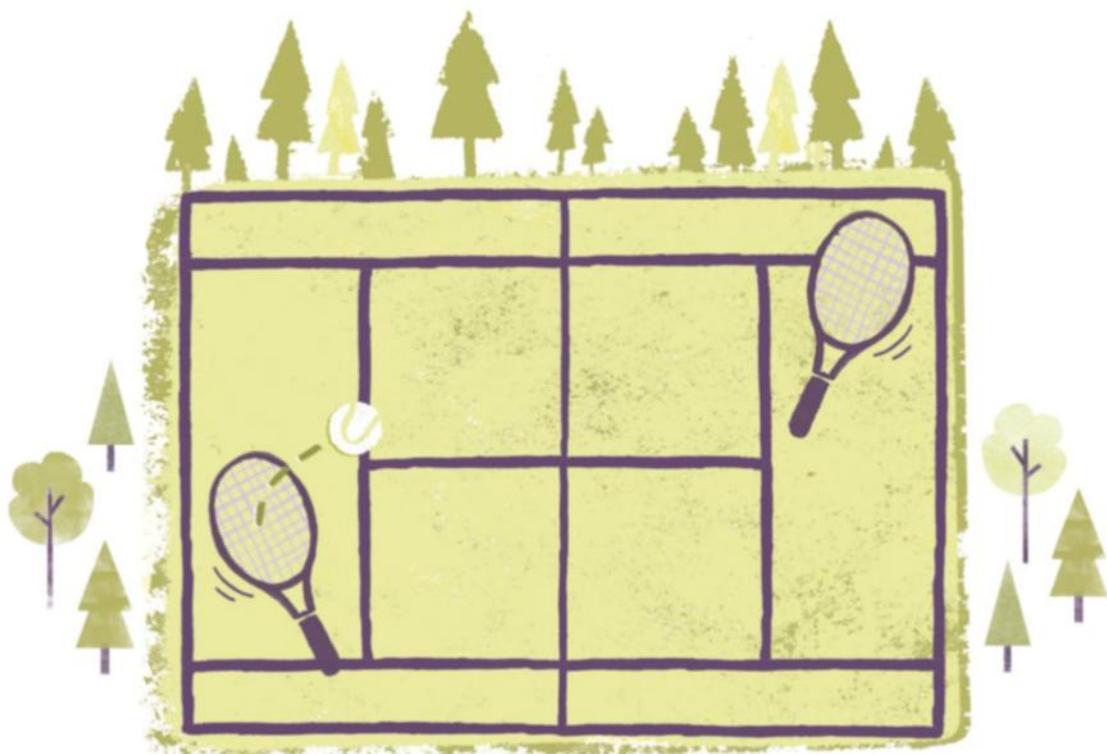
"I was worried," Cognac told me. "I just hoped that she didn't drop it. That's why we only gave her three bullets." She put the gun down and went to shake out her arms, which were shaking on their own. "I thought I'd get a rush of adrenaline and it would be fun," she said. "But it was very scary. It overrode everything else." She shot one slug out of the Mossberg and turned down the fully automatic Colt AR-15.

The officers were happy to see that we realized that marksmanship is so hard, even an expert can't shoot a gun out of someone's hand. I was happy to learn that if Cassandra somehow did get a gun, she could probably never hit me.

**ON THE DRIVE HOME**, Cassandra said she'd like to go to a shooting range again, this time with a female instructor and using only a handgun. When I asked if she was still considering keeping a gun in the house, which I am firmly against, she said, "I don't want you to say in the story whether or not I have a gun in the house." Then, a second later, she added, "Maybe I do have a gun in the house, and I'm hiding it from you." And then: "I have a gun in the house, Joel. I'm telling you right now, I have a gun in the house."

I am not sure I can survive this presidency. Literally. □

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### Garbiñe Muguruza

The Wimbledon champion on defeating the Williams sisters, her chances at the upcoming U.S. Open and people staring at her in the street

**You're 23 and have won two Grand Slam titles in two seasons. Serena Williams is taking a break for her pregnancy and nearing the end of her career. Is this your moment?** That's what everybody's thinking. But it's not easy. The more you win, the more expectations people have—they see you as a possible champion everywhere you go. You realize everyone's watching you and expecting you to win. It's hard.

**You beat Venus Williams in the Wimbledon final in July and Serena in last year's French Open final. So what's the secret to taking down the Williams sisters?** [Laughs.] There's no secret. Just go out there without fear. Yeah, you're playing one of the greatest tennis players. But don't feel like you're not free. You have to focus on the game and forget about the crowd, the match, the opponent. It's a lot of work to prepare. Once you go out on the court, you have to feel that you did everything you could to be ready.

**Has life changed since you won Wimbledon?** The more you're holding big trophies, the more people recognize you. The good thing is, I play with a visor. When I'm on the street wearing jeans, people are looking at me, doubting. They stare at me and they don't know. It's funny. Sometimes I look at them and I'm like, "Why are you staring at me?"

**You were born in Venezuela and moved to Spain when you were 6. But people have said you play like you're Russian. What does that mean?** Women from Eastern Europe and Russia, they're taller and they hit hard and they're very aggressive. Spain is completely different. I'm tall [6 ft.] and have long arms and hit the ball hard. So they were calling me the Spanish Russian because they didn't understand why I was playing like that.

**The Grand Slam tournaments now offer equal prize money for men and women. But some smaller events still have a gender pay gap. Should equal pay be mandated?** This opinion is hard, because I feel like no matter what people say, it's going to be misunderstood. I understand when they say the men's final is going to attract more people, and maybe a women's match is not as full. But I think that more and more, it's getting equal.

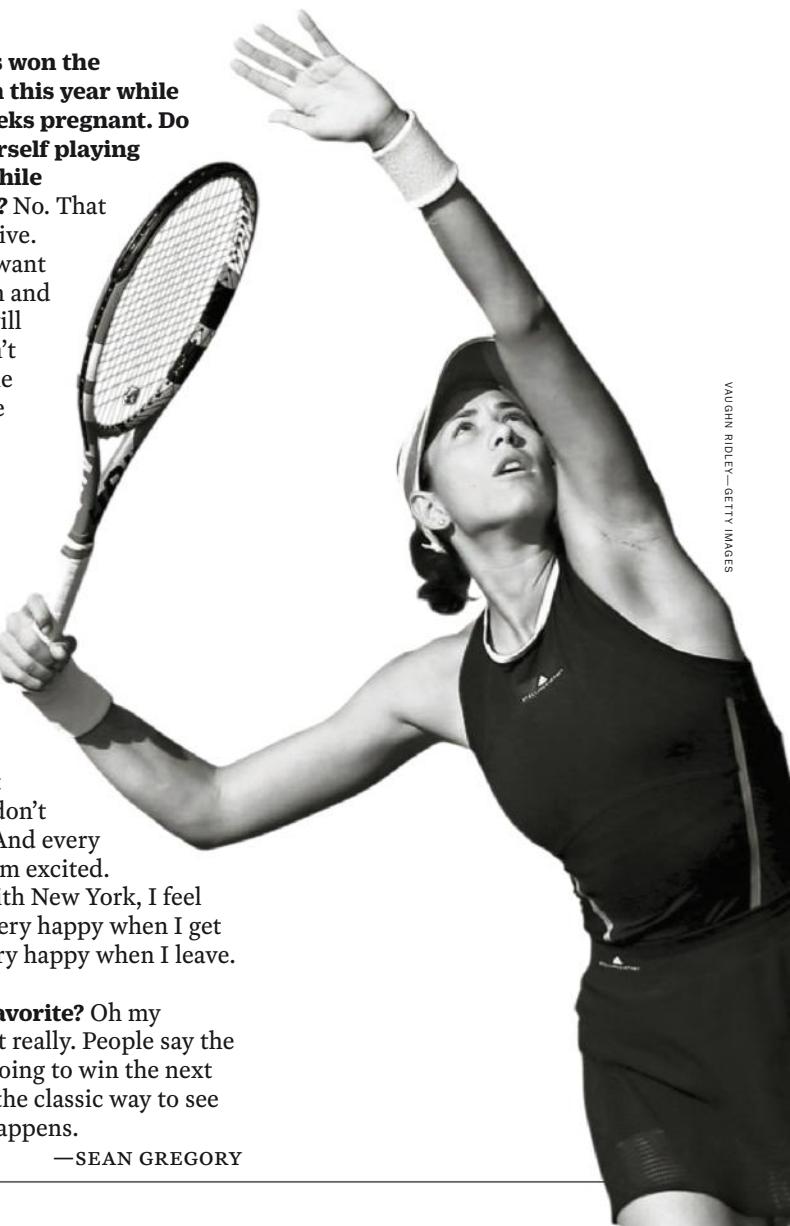
**Serena Williams won the Australian Open this year while almost eight weeks pregnant. Do you picture yourself playing a tournament while carrying a child?** No. That was very impressive. I think the day I want to become a mom and have a family, I will stop tennis. I don't think I will handle both things at the same time.

**The U.S. Open begins in late August. What's the most difficult aspect of the tournament?** I never really do well in the U.S. Open. There is something that is not clicking. I don't know what it is. And every time I go there, I'm excited. I love the city. With New York, I feel two things: I'm very happy when I get there, and I'm very happy when I leave.

**So are you the favorite?** Oh my goodness. No, not really. People say the last champion's going to win the next tournament. It's the classic way to see it. And it never happens.

—SEAN GREGORY

'People say the last champion's going to win the next tournament. It's the classic way to see it. And it never happens.'



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